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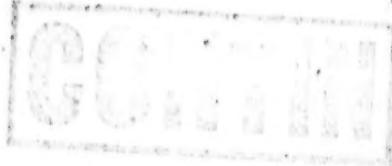
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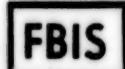
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ASIA & PACIFIC

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USSR REPLIES TO FOREIGN MINISTRY'S PROTEST ON SATELLITE

OW021257Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 2 KYODO--The Soviet Union told Japan Thursday it saw no need to inform Japan in advance of the fall of a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite that crashed in Canada January 24 because it appeared to disintegrate over the high seas near the Aleutians. Moscow's reply to a Japanese protest over the incident was handed to Yasushi Miyazawa, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, by Boris M. Zinovjev, minister-counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

It also made these points: (1) the official TASS News Agency published information about the satellite; (2) prior notice was planned as soon as the satellite seemed about to disintegrate over the territorial air space of any particular country; and (3) the U.S. was informed as the satellite burned up over the high seas near the Aleutians.

But the Soviet Union failed to refer to the Japanese request for steps to prevent future such incidents. The reply said the Soviet Government was prepared to help Canada remove the wreckage of the fallen satellite.

Miyazawa expressed dissatisfaction with the reply and called on the Soviet Union to supply Japan with full information of the incident as well as prior information and take steps to prevent recurrences of similar danger.

FISHING TALKS WITH SOVIETS TO BEGIN 15 FEBRUARY

OW030614Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0435 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 KYODO--Japan-Soviet negotiations on salmon fishing operations in the open waters in the northwestern Pacific and for conclusion of a bilateral fishery cooperation agreement will be started in Moscow February 15, the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry said Thursday. Prior to the Japan-Soviet talks, negotiations will be held among Japan, the United States and Canada from February 7 on salmon fishing operations in the north Pacific. The two negotiations are expected to continue until the end of April when this year's salmon fishing operations will get under way.

PRC MAY EXPORT MORE OIL TO JAPAN

OW030608Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 3 KYODO--The visiting delegation of the Chinese Petroleum Public Corporation hinted Thursday at the possibility of an increase in China's crude petroleum exports to Japan. The delegation paid a courtesy call on International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto, and exchanged opinions, particularly on China's crude petroleum exports to Japan.

Sun Ching-wen, president of the Chinese corporation and delegation leader, announced that the Chinese Government is planning to open big oil-fields at 15 places. Sun said the new oil-fields would be comparable with the oil-fields at Taching in scale. He said China wants to expand oil production as much as possible to increase its economic exchange with Japan. This suggested the Chinese Government is checking into the possibility of expanding crude oil exports to Japan.

Komoto expressed hope that the long-term Japan-China trade agreement to be signed in the near future will rapidly increase Japan-China trade. He said Japan wants to import more crude oil from China, 15 million tons a year targeted in the agreement. According to a government source, the Chinese side is unofficially sounding out Japan about supplying about 30 million tons of crude oil in addition to the 47 million tons over five years specified by the long-term trade agreement. It is said that the government has already decided to accept.

New Processing Facilities

0W030849Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Feb 3 KYODO--The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has decided to encourage construction of heavy crude-oil cracking facilities as a national project to expedite domestic purchases of Chinese crude. A concrete plan will be drafted within fiscal 1978 starting April 1, with the efforts scheduled to start in fiscal 1978. The ministry hopes the facilities will start full-scale operation in fiscal 1982, when imports of low-gravity Chinese crude are expected to increase. The current plan calls for establishment of a corporation by the government and oil distributor-refiners to construct major facilities with daily refining capacity of 500,000 barrels or 30 million kiloliters a year. An advisory organ will be set up early next week for the oil director of the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, an offshoot of MITI, to study heavy crude cracking.

BRIEFS

AID TO INDONESIA--Tokyo, Jan 27--Japan and Indonesia exchanged notes in Jakarta Friday for Japan's 1.3 billion yen grant aid to help Indonesia increase food production, the Foreign Ministry announced. Indonesia will use the aid to purchase construction machinery necessary for irrigation improvement. The notes were exchanged between Japanese Ambassador Hidemichi Kira and B.S. Arifin, secretary-general of the Indonesian Department of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW]

LOAN TO MEXICO--Mexico City, Jan 26--Mexico has received a 10 billion yen private Japanese credit repayable in 10 years at an annual interest of 8 percent, it was disclosed here Thursday. This is the first time that Mexico has obtained a yen-denominated private Japanese credit. The loan was offered by Daiwa Bank and Nomura Securities Co to Banobras, Mexico's state-run bank for public utility service, through Banco de Mexico, S.A., Mexico's central bank. The loan arrangement was reported to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo by Enrique Olivares Santana, director-general of the Banobras. Olivares also disclosed that the Japanese Government has offered a 25 billion yen credit line to the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW]

LOANS TO BRAZIL--Tokyo, Feb 1--Twenty-four Japanese banks have signed an agreement to offer a 15 billion yen loan and a 50 million dollar loan to Siderbras, governmental holding company for Brazilian steel mills. The loans are part of the 300 million dollar private credit facility set up when Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel visited Japan in September 1976. The latest loans--one denominated in yen and the other in dollars--are the last ones to be made under this credit line. The two latest loans will partly finance Brazil's third steel mill expansion program. Both loans are repayable in 8 years. The interest rates are the prevailing long-term prime rate plus commission for the yen-denominated loan and the Eurodollar rate plus commission for the dollar loan. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW]

U.S. REPORT ON KOREA TO UN DENOUNCED BY NODONG SINMUN

OW031109Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the "Report on the Situation" submitted recently to the UN Security Council by the United States, says that this document betrays the black-hearted intention of the U.S. to maintain its military occupation of South Korea by keeping its troops wearing the "UN forces" berets there as ever. The commentary continues:

In its "Report on the Situation" the United States claimed that "the United Nations Command in Korea must continue until a new and more permanent agreement can be concluded to replace the existing armistice." This is an open challenge to the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly on the Korean question and an act going against the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people opposing the interference of the outside forces and demanding a fair solution of the Korean question.

Branding the socalled U.S. "Report on the Situation" as a document full of falsehood and deception, the commentary notes: This can be proved well by the fact that the "report" gave a distorted picture of the incident of the infiltration of a U.S. helicopter into the territorial air of our country last year and of the coming over of an officer of the South Korean puppet army to the North of his own will. It is clear to everyone that the aim pursued by the U.S. in submitting such a false document is to justify the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea.

Jabbering that the "UN Command" should be in South Korea because tension persists in Korea and "the North-South dialogue has made very little progress," the United States tried to shift the blame onto the other. This is a complete reversion of black and white.

The commentary goes on: As for the continuation of the tension in Korea, it is entirely attributable to the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists to keep our country divided indefinitely and their war manoeuvres against our republic.

Behind the smokescreen of the "troop pullout," the United States tries to keep the main forces in South Korea, pushing ahead with the arms reinforcement and war preparations by continuously bringing in new military equipment, weapons and ammunition.

Violations of the armistice agreement by the U.S. side numbered over 24,000 cases last year alone. The presence of the foreign troops in South Korea under the signboard of "UN forces" only aggravates the situation of Korea.

The North-South dialogue has been deadlocked because of the intentional manoeuvres of the splittists within and without who do not want a success in the dialogue.

Exposing that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique have used the North-South dialogue in realising their wild ambition for long-term office and the line of division with the support and patronage of the outside forces, the commentary says: The South Korean puppets are persisting in the fascist suppression, splittist line and war manoeuvres because the foreign occupationists wearing the "UN forces" helmets are present in South Korea, backing them up.

The commentary emphasizes: In order to preserve a durable peace in Korea and peacefully solve the Korean question, the armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement on condition that all foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

WORLD PUBLIC VIEWS RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SOUTH KOREA

OW311117Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)--World public circles are bitterly denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's violation of human rights. The U.S. paper DAILY WORLD said that South Korea under dictator Pak Chong-hui's rule is a huge prison which is devoid of even elementary human rights.

In his impressions of South Korea, Wald, professor at Harvard University in the United States, wrote: "I toured various countries of the world, but I have never seen such a horrible terror rule."

A correspondent of the U.S. NEWSWEEK in Tokyo said that South Korea is a "prison" without bars swarming with secret agents and informers. "I could not even properly chat with my old friends because they kept mum about 'political matters'," he added.

A journalists of the New York TIMES said that the poor without power, patron and money are slaves subjected only to unconditional submission.

The British Journal LABOUR MONTHLY noted that the Seoul laws recognize only one right, the right to keep silent. Democracy and people's elementary rights are denied and this is what can be seen only in Seoul, it pointed out. The journal exposed that man-killer Pak Chong-hui makes everyone he dislikes the object of fascist terrorism, kidnapping, torture and slaughter, whether he is a 70-year-old man or a child, a religious man or politician and whether he is in South Korea or abroad.

The head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Algiers declared: "Puppet Pak Chong-hui is the human butcher who murdered many guiltless South Korean inhabitants."

The Danish paper INFORMATION said: "Pak Chong-hui's dictatorial 'regime' of South Korea is the fascist 'regime' putting the Hitler fascist clique into the shade. At the dictates of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the gansters of the 'Central Intelligence Agency' in South Korea suppress the people by the most brutal method."

The world public brand the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's fascist suppression as the desperate efforts of the doomed and strongly call for bringing this tyranny to an end and punishing these hangmen.

The first meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea branded traitor Pak Chong-hui as "dictator, traitor to the Korean nation" and made public an indictment calling for the punishment of this dictator.

SOVIET MEDIA COVERAGE OF KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOTED

SK030240Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Feb 78 SK

[Text] The Soviet news agency and papers have reported on the 16th plenary session of the Fifth KWP Central Committee. According to a report, the Soviet paper PRAVDA in a recent issue reported on the convocation of the 16th plenary session of the Fifth KWP Central Committee with General Secretary of the KWP Central Committee Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, in attendance.

Reporting on the KWP Central Committee's plenary session, the paper said the plenary session discussed a letter to all party members. The paper also said Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, came to a conclusion [kyollon] at the plenary session.

The paper IZVESTIYA reported on the plenary session in its 31 January issue. The Soviet news agency TASS reported on this session on 29 January.

NODONG SINMUN MAILS KWP LETTER ON 7-YEAR PLAN

SK021337Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 31 Jan 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 1 February editorial: "Let Us Make a General Advance Toward the Eminences of the New Prospective Plan, Upholding the Militant Appeal of the Party"]

[Text] The 16th plenary session of the Fifth Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party was held at the historical moment of the start of a new march toward greater plateaus in socialist construction by the entire party and people according to the magnificent blueprint unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. A letter of the Central Committee was adopted at the session and the letter has been sent to all members of the party, calling for their total mobilization in implementation of the second 7-year plan. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song showed us at the session the road along which we should advance, and his weighty conclusion will serve as programmatic guidance in thoroughly implementing the tasks presently assigned us.

The Central Committee's letter reflected our people's will and demands for revolutionary progress, and appealed to the entire party and people to join in the struggle to efficiently implement this new and magnificent prospective plan unprecedented in the history of our socialist construction. The letter urged that the militant task of scoring another revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction be carried out under the banner of the three-revolutions and the slogan of self-reliance, and with the spirit of chollima and the speed battle.

The letter fully reflected the firm revolutionary will of our party and people to display the superiority and strength of socialism and to gain a more prosperous and powerful socialist nation by implementing the magnificent program for socialist construction which was unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The letter further appealed to members in all sectors and posts of the party and to all the people to display, with a high degree of political awareness and loyalty, the revolutionary spirit of our people and of the glorious chollima, and to achieve a brilliant success in the history of our party.

The Central Committee's letter, which afforded all the people boundless pride and courage, is a roaring cannonade calling us to the worthy struggle to occupy the heights of the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule, and is a militant banner showing a historical turning point in brilliantly achieving the great revolutionary task which was developed in the forests of Mt Paekdu. The letter is a majestic declaration by chuche Korea to make a constant advance and consistent innovations, holding high the revolutionary banner of the great chuche ideology without a moment's delay or standstill under any circumstances.

The letter of the party, which has inspired the entire people with new revolutionary zeal, will lead us to a completely socialist and classless society, and will enable us to accelerate fatherland reunification more vigorously by consolidating the revolutionary base into invincible fortress.

Our revolution, which has long been in progress along the glorious road of struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is now entering a new turning point. In front of our party and people is the heavy task of implementing the great program of the second 7-year plan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught in his new year message: "The second 7-year plan is a difficult and enormous task, and requires active struggle by all the people." So taught the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The second 7-year plan is a brilliant blueprint and a new milestone in the historic struggle by the entire people to achieve the great cause of socialism and communism, and is a program of worthy struggle which opens a new era for the prosperity of the people and the development of our nation. The struggle to implement the new prospective plan is a hard and complicated task to develop our self-reliant economy to a higher stage by accelerating the chuché-orientation, modernization and scientification of the people's economy, and is a struggle of economic construction to occupy unprecedentedly high targets in all sectors of the people's economy. We must accomplish these difficult and enormous tasks with our own strength and through our own struggle. Success in this struggle is not easy, and requires total mobilization of the entire party, people and army with vigorous revolutionary spirit. By sending the red letter to all party members, the Central Committee of our party opened a road to mark a grand new upsurge in revolution and construction, and inspired the entire party and people to brilliantly accomplish the sacred task.

Whenever great tasks and difficult struggles confronted the revolution, our party clearly informed all party members by sending them a letter, and victoriously weathered all difficulties on the road of advance by calling on the entire people in a revolutionary manner. Thus, we have attained great progress and leaps in construction and revolution.

With our party's revolutionary and active policies and wise leadership, our people were able to resolutely smash the enemy's desperate attack and attain brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war. They were able to quickly realize, through the chollima march, the historic industrialization task in the difficult postwar days. Thus, we were able to successively occupy the heights of the 6-year plans with great success. Our people have created epochal miracles and exploits admired by all people by eagerly responding to the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party's appeal and by struggling devotedly. Our people have proudly demonstrated their great revolutionary attitude of being endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution.

With the invincible unification and solidarity that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly believes in, our party members and people are prepared to brilliantly realize, at the risk of their lives, anything which the leader instructs and wishes. Our people were able to achieve victory on the sublime but difficult road of revolution, and will achieve the magnificent tasks of the new prospective plan without fail.

Today, when brilliant prospects are unfolding before our fatherland, is the very moment that all party members and working people, just as they have always done, should highly display the lofty revolutionary pride and honor of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the struggle to brilliantly realize the party's appeal.

All party members and working people that are guarding socialist construction sites, upholding the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the letter of the party's Central Committee, should fully display their courage and indomitable spirit in carrying out the second 7-year plan which will permanently shine in our fatherland's history and the era of the worker's party.

The party's letter brightly illuminates the militant tasks confronting all fronts and sectors of socialist construction with knowledge of how to achieve the magnificent goals of the new prospective plan.

First of all, we should widely advance on the victorious road by effecting an enormous innovation in the electricity and extraction industries during the new prospective plan period and strengthen our economy's self-reliance with all possible means by epochally developing all sectors of the national economy, including the metallurgical and machinery industries. We should also produce products on a new scientific and technological basis.

In parallel with this, all socialist construction sectors should vigorously advance by decisively giving priority to the transportation front. We should also fly a victory banner on the heights of 10 million tons of grain production, complete the agricultural theses tasks and bring about endless leaps in agricultural production.

Our struggle will be very rewarding. We have much to do in all sectors of socialist construction. The most important facet of successfully carrying out the great tasks of the new prospective plan and upholding the party's letter is insuring that all party members and working people display great revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness by strengthening their extraordinary political and ideological determination and confidence. As stressed in the letter, ideology is the most important factor in carrying out the enormous second 7-year plan.

Fervent patriotism and burning zeal to develop the DPRK into a powerful and affluent socialist country and lofty political awareness and endless loyalty to unconditionally carry out the party's revolutionary tasks to the end, constitute a motive force in the struggle to carry out the new prospective plan in an endless upsurge, and a basic source of victory.

To occupy ahead of schedule the heights of the new prospective plan that confronts us is the most honorable and worthy militant task which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has assigned us. All party members and working people should deeply bear in mind that the struggle to carry out the new prospective plan is a responsible one displaying our people's unity and solidarity closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the invincible power of the chuche ideology. They should advance with all their strength, wisdom and talent.

All party members and working people should surely accomplish, in all circumstances, the revolutionary tasks assigned them and their units and sites by highly displaying their responsibility and revolutionary mastership with an absolute and unconditional spirit regarding party policy.

Today, when an unprecedented, magnificent socialist construction battle is vigorously being launched, a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance constitutes the struggle spirit which all should highly display.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Let us further display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. This is the revolutionary slogan which we should uphold during the second 7-year plan period, so taught the great leader. The new prospective plan is a militant one which requires that all sectors and units evince the spirit of self-reliance.

All party members and working people should accelerate production and construction by highly displaying the traditional revolutionary spirit and militant morale of self-reliance which was created in Paekdu forest, and on the basis of which the chollima spirit has been brilliantly incorporated in the frenzied advance of the speed battle. Thus, they should courageously advance to occupy the heights of the new 7-year plan.

All sectors and units of the national economy should further use, to the maximum, the economic foundation and production potential which has already been established and vigorously launch a production and economization struggle. With available manpower, facilities and material there should be more and better quality production and construction.

All party members and working people should positively develop sources of fuel and material with the lofty resolution and will to brilliantly carry out the second 7-year plan with our own might, technology and resources, and should strengthen through diversification the technological independence of our industry and manufacture better machinery and facilities. They should effect endless innovations and upsurges in production and construction by decisively overcoming all difficulties and ordeals.

To continuously carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, is one of [word indistinct] which are embodied in the party's letter, and thoroughly carrying out the line of the three revolutions is a decisive guarantee for the successful accomplishment of the second 7-year plan.

All party members and working people should further advance to become true chuche-type revolutionaries and competent socialist builders who are endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by continuously deepening the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--and by upholding the torch of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. We should endlessly launch a massive technological innovation movement by smashing conservatism, passiveness, mysticism in regard to technology and empiricism.

Upholding the revolutionary slogan "production, study and life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas," all party members and working people should thoroughly reject attitudes of laziness, slackness and vanity, and should always work in a vigorous manner. We should fill the entire nation with the noble revolutionary spirit and faith of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. We should enhance our revolutionary spirit to make constant advances in the struggle on the socialist construction front.

Successful implementation of the second 7-year plan, as stated in the party's letter, depends largely upon how we enhance the responsibilities and role of the party's organizational and guidance functionaries.

With the active functioning of all party organizations--the political general staff of all units--and with the organization and execution of assigned work by functionaries in a skillful and responsible manner, the work of all political units will be carried out more smoothly, thus marking a new upsurge in economic construction.

All party organizations, by mobilizing all propaganda means and capabilities, should carry out vigorous propaganda on the programmatic instructions which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded at the plenary session and on the party's letter. Party organizations should conduct discussion work so that the party's letter and the programmatic instructions are thoroughly implemented, and should carefully establish plans and measures for accomplishment of these tasks. Thus all functionaries and working people can be acquainted with the ideology and intent expressed in the party's letter, and take the contents of the letter as their guide in life and work. Party organizations should also strive to inspire all the plants, farms and other working places throughout the nation with ardent zeal to struggle for thorough implementation of the letter.

By carrying out organizational work well with emphasis on economy and science, party organizations at all levels should guide cadres, (members) of the party and working people so that they perform assigned tasks with maximum enthusiasm and speed.

Guidance functionaries hold the pilot wheel in the great struggle to carry out the new prospective plans and "organize and execute all work with the attitude of being masters of the revolution, taking the chuche ideology as the only ideology of functionaries in carrying out the revolution." This is the appeal of the party to all guidance functionaries. With full awareness of the heavy responsibilities and missions assigned them for the benefit of the party, the revolution, the nation and the people, all guidance functionaries should demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of implementing the party's policy to the end at any cost by wisely organizing and executing all work in a responsible manner.

Persistently opposing bureaucratism, guidance functionaries should always mingle with the masses of people as demanded by the Chongsan-ri spirit and method and share life with them, working in accordance with their will and for their benefit. Functionaries should inspire the people with creative strength and voluntary enthusiasm by enhancing political work--with people.

Success in implementing the new prospective plan depends upon decisive improvement of the production system and economic management work by firmly grasping the taean work system. All guidance functionaries should have production workers participate in economic management and should mingle with them. The functionaries should attempt to solve problems in a revolutionary manner through discussion with the masses of people and lead them with fine examples, no matter how heavy the struggle task they face. All guidance functionaries of state economic organizations should wage a struggle to organize and mobilize the masses of people by encouraging them, standing in the fore of the assault battles and showing fine examples, always clad in working clothes.

It is the greatest honor and utmost pride of our people to carry out the new prospective plan, an unprecedented majestic program, and to advance holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem under the glorious banner of the workers party. The cannonade to urge the entire party and all the people to occupy loftier heights in socialist construction is majestically echoing across the whole nation, and our people are in accelerating the grand march with a burning fighting spirit to win greater (victories). Nothing can halt the vigorous advance of our party and people led by the wise leadership of great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The future of our revolution is brilliant and our victory is assured. Let us all make a grand march to secure the magnificent targets of the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule by more closely uniting around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and upholding the letter of the party Central Committee.

'THREE REVOLUTIONS MOVEMENT' AIDS COUNTRY'S SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

SK021208Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2335 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "Let Us Continuously Advance Under the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions"]

[Excerpts] Today the entire country, having occupied the height of 8.5 million tons of grain, has launched the first year battle of the second 7-year plan with feelings of happiness and confidence, and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided the glory of awarding the red flag of the three revolutions to those advanced units of the socialist rural areas who won outstanding achievements in implementing the tasks of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and in producing grain last year. On the magnificent road of advance toward expediting the victory of the chuche cause, upholding the revolutionary slogan "ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the requirements of chuche," we raise high the red flag of the three revolutions to demonstrate the achievements attained in carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and to call on the entire country to attain new victory in the three revolutions.

By vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, our country has again made great progress in socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--a great ideological theorist and a genius of revolution--set forth the unique revolutionary theory that to successfully build socialism and communism we should thoroughly carry out the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural. He led our revolution and construction along a single victorious path, raising high the three red flags.

Amidst the flames of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--our people have become a most dignified people possessing a lofty consciousness of independence and creativity, and a most glorious people taking the initiative in traversing the path toward socialism and communism.

By carrying out the magnificent chollima advance movement we have built the tower of a self-reliant national economy and manufactured everything with machines, such as vehicles, tractors, electric locomotives, large ships and automated machinery, thus establishing an industrialized socialist nation.

To attain the complete victory of socialism, we should occupy its ideological and material fortresses. To occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communist construction, we should continuously and vigorously carry out the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely illuminated the path toward socialism and communism and steadily guided the three revolutions. Thus leading our revolution and construction to the summit of the complete victory of socialism. The people have realized, not only from theory, but also from experience, that they can expedite the final victory of the chuche cause only by continuously and vigorously carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions reflects the noble intent of the great leader who wishes to guide our people ahead of others to communism--mankind's ideal--and help them have a bright future by more vigorously accelerating the three revolutions. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a flame kindled by the great leader in the people's hearts, burning with an ardent desire to expand their influence throughout the wide, and is a strong wing he attached to the shoulders of the people rushing toward the green hills of communism. Our hearts throbbed when the great leader called on the entire party and people to carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

The flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions spread in cities, in rural areas and at work sites throughout the country like wildfire. Every plant, farm, work site and work team rose intensively to a lofty goal of remolding ideology, technology and culture in accordance with the demands of chuche. The entire society was filled with a revolutionary spirit of successfully performing the missions assigned plants, farms and work teams through mutual cooperation and guidance in study, through mutual exchange of experience and united efforts in technical innovation, and through display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in a manner worthy of masters of revolution.

With the furious burning of the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the chuche-type pure blood overflowed among our revolutionary rank and the political and ideological unity between the party and the people was more strongly solidified into an invincible unity based on the immortal chuche ideology.

Amidst the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, another upsurge has been marked in all sectors of the people's economy. The heroic working class of coal complexes in Tokchon, Kaechon and Kujang districts and the Tokjang colliery and the Anju coal complex has miraculously doubled coal production as compared with last year and the year before last by scoring technical innovations.

Last year our working class, endlessly faithful to the party and revolution, brilliantly accomplished the vast tasks of socialist construction by vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and completely eliminated the strain which was created temporarily in some economic sectors in implementing the 6-year plan.

Today we have launched the first year battle of the second 7-year plan, a magnificent economic construction program for expediting the complete victory of socialism, with confidence, agricultural workers are assigned the glorious and weighty task of consolidating last year's achievements and occupying the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year, thus paving the road toward occupying the height of 10 million tons of grain. The height of 10 million tons of grain is not a fortress which we will never be able to occupy.

The decisive factor guaranteeing victories in revolution and construction is the more vigorous carrying out of the three revolutions. Let us more vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, upholding the revolutionary slogans "production, study and life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" and "ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche." Let us mark another revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of revolution and construction.

The red flag of the three revolutions is vigorously fluttering, recalling the brilliant history of our revolution and promising tomorrow's brilliant victory. Upholding this flag, let us rush to the height of 10 million tons of grain. Let all sectors of the people's economy brilliantly implement the second 7-year plan--a magnificent socialist economic construction program.

The complete victory of socialism is approaching us. Let us cover the entire country with a forest of flags of the three revolutions! Let us expedite the arrival of the day when the entire country will be covered by this forest! Let us expedite the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause!

PARTY GUIDANCE FUNCTIONARIES ASSUME GREATER ROLE IN 7-YEAR PLAN

SK030550Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 2 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 3 February editorial: "Let Us Further Enhance the Responsibility and Roles of Guidance Functionaries"]

[Text] Today the entire country is seething with the vigorous labor struggle of the working people who have launched into the first year's battle of the second 7-year plan unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Today, when the entire party and people have vigorously begun implementing the rewarding new prospective plan, our functionaries are faced with the important task of effecting new upsurges and leaps on all fronts of socialist construction by responsibly conducting organizational and guidance work in conformity with the demands of the seething reality.

In his New Year message, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Today our people's revolutionary zeal is very high and the present situation in our country is favorable. The matter rests with how properly our functionaries organize, mobilize and guide the people's high revolutionary zeal.

Today our people's revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit are very high. We have a firm foundation which enable us to occupy the heights of socialist construction with firm confidence. Under this condition, when guidance functionaries constantly whip up the seething revolutionary zeal of the masses and properly organize and direct all assigned tasks in a responsible manner, we can brilliantly accomplish any task without difficulty.

In further enhancing the responsibility and roles of functionaries, the important key factor to success is our work. Enhancement of the responsibility and role of guidance functionaries is the persistent policy of our party, the aim being to vigorously accelerate socialist construction.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, functionaires are commanders of the revolution and (core unit members) of the party. It is through functionaries that all lines and policies of our party are carried out. Through them indoctrination of the working people is carried out. Therefore, only when functionaries properly carry out political work, economic organizational work and production guidance can the developing socialist economy be further strengthened and constant innovations be effected in production and construction.

Experience clearly shows that when functionaries responsibly carry out their tasks in a manner worthy of masters, every task can be smoothly accomplished without fail.

The struggle to realize the magnificent program of the second 6-year plan unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song demands that functionaries further enhance their responsibility and role. The struggle to implement the new prospective plan is a lofty economic construction struggle unprecedented in the history of our country's socialist construction and a movement of general advance to decisively expedite the complete victory of socialism.

By vigorously carrying out the speed battle in the new prospective plan period we must increase production in all sectors of the people's economy by two-fold or more and firmly deepen the foundation of our self-reliant socialist national economy by making the people's economy more chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific.

The struggle to implement the new prospective plan is indeed a difficult and grand-scale struggle. But we have all the conditions and potential to enable us to win victory in this struggle without fail. We have the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who leads the revolution and construction along the road of victory with his extraordinary and excellent art of leadership, the great political and ideological strength of our people who are firmly rallied around the leader, and rich resources and boundless production potential. When we employ this mighty strength there will nothing we cannot accomplish. The outcome depends on how properly our guidance functionaries work and act as executors of the party's policies.

When guidance functionaries plant infinite loyalty in the hearts of party members and the working people, carry out all organizational and political work in a substantive manner and more minutely plan and organize economic management and production guidance in a scientific manner, they can use inner potentials, properly carry out the technical innovation movement and thus perform great miracles and exploits everywhere.

Without responsible organization work and detailed leadership in battles by functionaries we cannot correctly manage our socialist economy, which has been incomparably expanded in scale, nor successfully fulfilled the vast tasks of the new prospective plan.

Today when the entire party, people and army have unanimously launched into the rewarding first year's battle to open the implementation of the new prospective plan, upholding the banner of the three revolutions, is precisely the important moment when all functionaries must carry out their assigned tasks in a responsible manner with new ideological determination, methods, work style and work methods.

All guidance functionaries should accelerate a great new chollima march by devoting their might, wisdom, talent and vitality and thoroughly realizing the importance of their task. Thus they should vigorously guide the sacred struggle to brilliantly accomplish the magnificent tasks of the new prospective plan and fulfill their honorable duty as members of the revolution, glorifying the lofty political trust of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Being loyal to their work with the awareness and attitude worthy of masters of the revolution is most important for the guidance functionaries in accomplishing the sublime tasks and duties of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows in his new year address: Guidance functionaries of the party and state and economic organs should strive to be loyal to their work with the attitude of being masters of the revolution, and should possess the revolutionary spirit of finishing the work once started with a spirit of responsibility for their own work.

Guidance functionaries must have deep knowledge of their work if they are to successfully fulfill the weighty responsibilities facing them before the party, revolution, fatherland and people. Thus, they will be able to carry out their work courageously, broadly and profoundly.

No one can keep pace with the developing reality and share in the work of socialist construction unless he enhances his ability and gains thorough knowledge of his work. Let us be capable workers who are endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution and have thorough knowledge of our own work. This is our party's appeal to functionaries today.

Functionaries of the party, government and economic agencies should reflect on the party's high political confidence in and expectations of them and on their position in running state affairs. They should strive to become familiar with their assigned work. In particular, responsible cadres should become more familiar with their work.

A basic requirement for functionaries in carrying out their assigned tasks is to firmly arm themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and with party policy--materialization of the instructions--and to master the essentials and demands of the instructions and policy. Thus, functionaries can correctly solve all problems with lofty political vision and with a broad view and successfully carry out their assigned tasks with confidence and willingness.

All guidance functionaries should closely study and master the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and party policy--materialization of the instructions--in a systematic and comprehensive manner, have deep insight into the instructions given by the leader to their sectors and units and guide work based on these instructions.

Today when we should more vigorously accelerate the modernization and scientification of the people's economy, everyone must possess rich knowledge of economics and a high level of scientific techniques. If functionaries lack knowledge of economics and technology they will have no voice and will be unable to gain success in their organizational and guidance work.

All guidance functionaries should regard study as a priority revolutionary task which should never be delayed. Everyone should enthusiastically engage in study so that he can drastically improve the level of his knowledge of politics and economics.

Today's reality, in which socialist construction has been continuously deepened and developed, demands that party functionaries as well as all economic functionaries energetically strive to gain knowledge of economics and scientific techniques. Functionaries of party organizations should familiarize themselves with industry; functionaries of high-level party organizations should familiarize themselves with agriculture. All party functionaries should develop their capability to skillfully and efficiently guide economic work by gaining profound knowledge of economics.

Correctly evaluating people and excellently judging reality is an important task for guidance functionaries in their work. All guidance functionaries should grasp in a concrete and detailed manner the situation of lower strata, from the ideological and mental aspect and the desires of party members and workers to the preservation and storage of raw materials and the matter of logistical support for workers. They should carry out all work based on information thus obtained.

In order to accomplish their mission and role, all guidance functionaries should energetically organize and execute all assigned tasks in a responsible manner with enthusiasm and zeal for work. They should display the lofty revolutionary spirit of carrying out pending tasks to the end.

Carrying out all works in a creative and efficient manner and assuming responsibility for carrying out assigned work to the end is very important in taking the attitude worthy of masters of the revolution. It is a militant work manner to which our functionaries should adhere in all circumstances.

All functionaries should closely study each task so as to determine correct methodology with lofty awareness and firm resolve that they will accomplish the revolutionary mission assigned them to the end without fail and with the attitude of being masters. They should persistently pursue their missions to the end using the method of annihilation operations.

Economic guidance functionaries of all sectors and units should correctly formulate plans, assuming the attitude of being masters of the revolution. They should successfully carry out organizational and economic and technical guarantee work for the execution of these plans, fully locate and mobilize potential and strengthen the struggles for production increases and economization. Thus, they should produce and build more with available manpower, equipment and materials.

In particular, responsible functionaries should become energetic, diligent, practical and responsible workers who strive harder than anyone else to accomplish all assigned tasks to the end by firmly grasping the various tasks involved in implementing party policy, who use their brains in conceiving unique ideas for organizing and carrying out their work and who personally sow and reap.

Revolutionaries who possess fighting strength and ability do not complain about their pay nor give in to trials.

All guidance functionaries should strive to adopt a strong fighting spirit and the spirit of self-reliance of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who defeated the enemy during the bitter anti-Japanese struggle era by manufacturing bombs and machineguns with their bare hands in accordance with revolutionary requirements, and should independently overcome any trials and difficulties they may encounter in the future. Whenever they confront great difficulties, they should put forth more effort and carry out their work in a bolder and more offensive manner. They should not give up halfway.

Thoroughly eliminating time-worn work methods and styles and carrying out work in accordance with the requirements of the great leader's work method and the Chongsan-ri method are important factors helping guidance functionaries smoothly assume their responsibilities and role.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught in his New Year address: all guidance functionaries should thoroughly oppose bureaucratism, always mingle with the masses of the people, carefully listen to them, carry out work for their benefit and actively stir up their willingness, enthusiasm and creative wisdom by giving priority to political work.

The Chongsan-ri method calls on functionaries to deeply mingle with the masses so as to teach and guide them. This is a functionary's basic responsibility and duty. Just as people say seeing is believing, functionaries can comprehensively grasp the situation, take correct measures and vigorously encourage the masses to implement revolutionary tasks only when they go to the lower levels. Commanders of anti-Japanese guerrilla units were able to win victories wherever they went despite bitter trials and difficulties because they ate, lived and struggled together with their men. Just as the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units did in the past, all guidance functionaries should correctly view the masses from a chuche-oriented standpoint, always mingle with the masses of people and work and share their fate with them.

All functionaries should become true and faithful servants of the people who work and live with them without any estrangement, and who respect them and silently devote everything to their interests.

All guidance functionaries should go to machinery sites and to farmfields where workers and farmers are working, carry out political and economic agitation work with them in an open-minded and frank manner, sincerely discuss their work with them and encourage them to raise their revolutionary zeal and use their creative wisdom.

Functionaries should sound the trumpet of the speed battle and advance at every work site and outpost throughout the country, and should make the flames of mass heroism and intensified innovation burn furiously by zealously carrying out the pending propaganda and agitation work designed to organize and mobilize the masses for implementation of the new prospective plan.

Examples set by functionaries will be a more powerful method of mobilizing the masses than long speeches. Holding deep in their hearts the fact that commanders take the fore of advancing ranks, all guidance functionaries should tread the byways at plants and farms roads ahead of others and personally take up difficult and arduous tasks ahead of others. They should constantly provide examples to the masses in leading their daily lives as well as in leading their organizational and study lives.

Today's reality, in which our revolution is assigned a weighty mission, demands that functionaries work, study and live more vigorously than anyone else. Only when teeming guidance functionaries work in a helpful manner will the masses become teeming and vigorous, thus filling the entire country with a fresh spirit.

All functionaries, upholding the revolutionary slogan "production, study and life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas," should thoroughly eliminate even the slightest discouragement, pause, idleness or slackness. They should always work in a concentrated and militant manner full of fighting spirit and energy. They should conduct their daily lives in a frugal manner.

To enhance the guidance functionaries' sense of responsibility, party organizations should pay attention to this and successfully carry out political and organizational work. By leading an organizational life, functionaries can always perform all work in a responsible manner worthy of masters, with lofty revolutionary zeal and a militant spirit. By helping functionaries closely link their organizational and ideological lives with their work in implementing the revolutionary mission, party organizations should encourage them to constantly make a firm resolve to carry out their assigned work in a responsible manner. Party organizations should help them obtain results from their organizational and ideological life by carrying out revolution.

Party organizations and functionaries should frequently meet with (?production) and economic functionaries, talk with them and indoctrinate them. They should actively assist and guide them so that they can do their utmost in their work, thus displaying a spirit of self-reliance and creativity in implementing party policy. At the same time, they should continuously improve the level of all functionaries, including low-level functionaries who directly organize and supervise production activities, to meet the developing reality by firmly establishing a climate of revolutionary study among functionaries and by teaching them practical knowledge which will be helpful in their work.

There is no greater happiness and glory for our functionaries, who have grown up as revolutionary guidance members under the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's tender and affectionate consideration and care, than to brilliantly realize the great leader's magnificent plan by fulfilling their assigned revolutionary missions to the end in a responsible manner, thus helping successfully carry out the work of all units and the entire country.

Upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address, let all guidance functionaries victoriously wage the first year battle of the new prospective plan and vigorously expedite the complete victory of socialism and the cause of fatherland reunification by further enhancing their sense of responsibility and their role as masters of the revolution.

ABUNDANT 1977 GRAIN HARVEST PERMITS INCREASED EXPORTS

OW021151Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)--The grain production is on a steady rise in our country each year thanks to the thorough application of the chuche-based farming methods. More than 7 million tons of grain were produced in the northern half of the republic in 1974 and the grain output in 1975 was upwards of 700,000 tons above that in the previous year. In 1976 it reached over 8 million tons. Last year our country produced 8.5 million tons of grain despite the unprecedentedly long spell of drought and severe frost caused by the cold front.

This is the richest harvest ever known in the nation's history spanning thousands of years. This figure is 4.5 times the total grain output in the northern half of the republic right after liberation. The per hectare rice yield in our country has already excelled the high level of the world's developed countries and our maize cultivation is catching up with that in the developed countries.

With solid foundations of our independent national economy laid and industrial and agricultural production rapidly swelling, the people's lives are becoming more bountiful as the days go by. The northern half of the republic attained complete self-sufficiency in food long ago. Having rice enough and to spare, it exported hundreds of thousands of tons of rice to many countries each year.

This year our country will export more than half a million tons of rice and tens of thousands of tons of maize to Indonesia and 20 other countries. [Pyongyang KCNA in English at 0335 GMT 3 February in a brief item on trade relations between the DPRK and Indonesia reported that rice exports to Indonesia last year amounted to more than 100,000 tons, but that this year the figure would be more than 200,000 tons. KCNA said an export contract was signed "a few days ago" between the trade corporations of the two countries.]

The rich harvest that visits our country each year, bringing it vast food reserves for export clearly testifies to the undisputed advantage of the chuche-based farming method taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the system of our socialist rural economy established by him and the correctness of our party's agricultural policy.

Our agricultural working people are now waging an energetic drive to attain the production goal of 8.8 million tons this year, the first year of the second 7-year plan, and, further, the target of 10 million tons.

EXPANSION OF MINES, TECHNOLOGY TO BOOST COAL PRODUCTION

0W031123Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, February 3 (KCNA)--Our coal industry will make rapid progress during the second 7-year plan. The nation's coal production will reach 70 million-80 million tons in 1984.

Our coal mines were expanded and many new ones were developed during the 6-year plan under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Such big collieries as the Toksong coal mine, the Sochang coal mine and the Kumya youth coal mine were developed and new shafts and pits were commissioned at the combined Anju coal mine, the Aoji coal mine and the Kogonwon coal mine and other coal mines to largely expand the coal production capacity.

The goal of 50 million tons of coal envisaged in the 6-year plan was attained 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule in our country. It thus became one of the world's advanced countries in per capita coal output. Our country produced 27.5 million tons of coal in 1970, catching up with the developed industrial nations in per capita coal output.

During the new long-term plan large coal mines will be expanded and the construction of new ones sped up to markedly increase the per mine and per pit coal output and medium- and small-scale coal mines developed on a large scale.

During this period efforts will be bent on conducting the prospecting for future purposes and the prospecting for the present in a big way and the prospecting of the depths and the surrounding areas intensified to secure sufficient coal cutting faces.

High-speed tunnelling will be widely applied at the coal mines to keep tunnelling definitely ahead of coal production and pit construction sped up to modernize and concrete [word as received] more pits.

This period will witness the wide introduction of modern mining equipment suited to the actual conditions of our coal mines. Large-size, modern and high-speed machines will be applied to effect the comprehensive mechanization and automation there.

BRIEFS

IRAQI RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 31 Jan--Fathi Musayn al-'Ali, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to our country, gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on January 30 on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the Republic of Iraq. Invited to the reception were Comrade Ho Tam and Kim Il-tae, Chong Song-nam, Yi Hwa-son and other personages concerned. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 31 Jan 78 SK]

ROMANIAN FETE--Pyongyang, 26 Jan--The Korea-Romania Friendship Association arranged a friendship gathering on January 25 at the Chollima House of Culture on the 60th birthday of Comrade Nicolea Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Present at the gathering were Chae Hui-chong, Yi Chong-mok, Kim Kil-hyon, Kim Yong-sun and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Also present on invitation were Dumitru Popa, ambassador, and staff members of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. The gathering was addressed by Chae Hui-chong and Dumitru Popa. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT JAPAN 13-15 FEBRUARY

SK030100Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0050 GMT 3 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (HAPTONG)--South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin will visit Japan from Feb. 13 to 15 for talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda on bilateral issues, it was officially announced here today.

The Pak-Sonoda talks, which will begin on Feb. 14, are expected to review the security situation of East Asia in the context of the planned withdrawal of American ground troops from Korea and discuss matters of cooperation in the fields of politics, security and economy.

Other topics of discussion are joint development of the continental shelf [word indistinct] between Korea and Japan, the opening of this year's bilateral ministerial conference, Korea's growing deficit from trade with Japan and the legal status of Korean residents in Japan. Pak will also confer with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on Feb. 15. it was also announced.

Following the Tokyo visit, Pak is scheduled to go to Paris and London to chair the annual policy review conference of Korean envoys stationed in Africa and the Middle East and Europe, respectively. He will also visit Belgium and two other European countries before flying to Washington for talks with State Secretary Cyrus Vance.

Envoy Assesses Japan Ties

SK030105Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0058 GMT 3 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (HAPTONG)--Korean Ambassador to Japan Kim Yong-son said here Thursday that relations between the two neighboring countries are better than ever before.

Ambassador Kim, who returned home Thursday afternoon to attend the annual meeting of mission chiefs posted in the Asian region, said he was confident that the Japanese Government would complete all necessary procedures for the ratification of the Korea-Japan joint continental shelf development agreement during the current Diet session.

The Japanese had once been worried about the Korea-U.S. relations affected by the so-called Pak Tong-son case, the envoy said. Now that progress was being made in solving the question of whether the Korean rice dealer should testify before U.S. congressional panels on his role in the alleged Korean payoff scandal on Capitol Hill, Ambassador Kim went on, the Japanese Government was expecting Korea-U.S. relations to get better.

As for the issue of Korea-Japan cooperation in the national security field, he said: "A number of limits are put on it by Japan's peace constitution and internal political situation."

Public opinion is rising in Japan in favor of doing away with the unfair view of South Korea held by some Japanese circles, he added.

Touching on Japan's approach toward North Korea, he said: "Japan is expected to continue its contact with North Korea in the non-political field, but the scale of such contact has decreased to a considerable extent."

Paper on Defense Ties

SK030821Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0814 GMT 3 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (HAPTONG)--South Korea is cautiously studying the possibility of setting up cooperative ties with Japan in the field of defense, it was reported here.

The local daily CHONGANG ILBO said today the study was dictated by the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from Korea and the Soviet Union's growing Pacific naval fleet. The cautious search for defense ties with Japan also was being made in consideration of Japan's move to beef up its defense.

A government plan to reshape Korea-Japan relations focused on economy into those based on defense was reported to President Pak Chong-hui when he made a New Year inspection tour of the Foreign Ministry Wednesday.

The paper, quoting a government source, said the possibility of establishing cooperative ties in the field of defense will be raised by Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin when he visits Japan on Feb. 14 for talks with his Japanese counterpart, Sunao Sonoda. The source was also quoted by the paper as saying in view of the unfortunate historic relations between Korea and Japan, no closer defense tie-up arrangement than cooperation in the field of the munition industry is feasible.

PAK CHONG-HUI INSPECTS DEFENSE MINISTRY 3 FEBRUARY

SK030836Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 3 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui today told the Defense Ministry to step up further its efforts to build up a flawless defense posture, lest it should allow the North Koreans to make any reckless provocations on the South, since the United States is scheduled to start the projected withdrawal of its ground troops from South Korea this year.

The president, who made a visit to the ministry this morning on a leg of his New Year inspection of government agencies, also called on the defense officials to make sure that there would be no defects and shortcomings in the defense set-up.

The chief executive said he believes the phased pullout of American troops would not affect the nation's combat capabilities, as they will be reinforced with the introduction of modern military equipment. He stressed the need of strengthening the training and education programs for the armed services so as to get them familiar with the new home-made arms.

He admitted that if the present combat capabilities of the South and North are to be compared, there might be some areas in which the South might be quantitatively inferior to the communists. "However," said he, "we should bear in mind that there are important factors other than simple numerical strength that may decide the outcome of a war."

The president said the government plan to make up for the power vacuum to be created by the withdrawal of the U.S. troops will be carried out progressively, since the pullout plan itself will be put into effect step by step. He said a vast amount of the government budget has been invested to import new, up-to-date military arms and build up the nation's defense industry.

VRPR CITES REPORT OF SECOND WORLD MEETING ON KOREA

SK021221Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Osaka--REUTER--according to remarks on 31 January by a leader of the Japanese labor unions, the second world congress to discuss the reunification of the Korean Peninsula will be held in Tokyo this November. Sohyo Chairman Makieda Nodcsumi said in a press conference in Osaka that 200 people from about 60 countries will attend this meeting which is scheduled to be held during the period 27 through 29 November. Makieda said that the meeting will discuss human rights in South Korea, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the Japanese Government's policy toward the Korean Peninsula. He added that the first world congress was held in Brussels in February last year, to discuss the reunification of the Korean Peninsula with about 160 representatives from about 60 countries attending.

VRPR SCORES OPPOSITION TO TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK021311Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1007 GMT 2 Feb 78 SK

[Text] In recent days, ominous moves to alter or cancel the plan to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea have surfaced. It was recently learned that a political document issued by the so-called "Atlantic Council," comprised of former top-ranking U.S. officials and retired generals, spitefully insisted that the United States "display extreme patience" and "act skillfully" in carrying out the plan to withdraw ground troops from South Korea, and that it "be ready for revision of the troop withdrawal plan," citing the "threat of invasion from the North." The word is that the U.S. State Department has reviewed this document and called it "very sound."

This is an intolerable challenge to our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, who call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and desire peace on the Korean Peninsula and Korea's independent reunification. It is an anarchistic, absurd situation representing the views of some U.S. political and military leaders who are making a fuss to oppose the troop withdrawal.

As is well known, not a single U.S. soldier has been withdrawn, though it has been a year since the current administration came to power with a call for troop withdrawal. Now the troop withdrawal theory has changed its color, and voices calling for revision or cancellation of the troop withdrawal plan are being raised openly.

Those who oppose the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea try to defend themselves by citing the bogus "threat of invasion from the North." However, this is nothing but a flimsy excuse. They are being denounced by world opinion. Those who are impartial in their assessment of the military situation on the Korean Peninsula are unanimous in their appraisal that the current threat is not of "invasion from the North" but one of invasion from the South.

In spite of this, the U.S. imperialists are opposing the troop withdrawal, and spreading the bogus "threat of invasion from the North." This is actually meant to maintain South Korea as their permanent, colonial military base by perpetuating the division of the Korean Peninsula and continuing aggressive acts against North Korea.

The U.S. imperialists should give up their aggressive policy, withdraw without delay all their aggressive weapons, including nuclear arms, and promptly stop such useless rackets as opposing the troop withdrawal.

GOVERNMENT OIL PRICE HIKE 'FATTENS U.S. CAPITALISTS'

SK030200Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 31 Jan 78 SK

[Commentary: "The Scheme of Raising Oil Prices To Fatten U.S. Monopolistic Oil Capitalists"]

[Text] The Pak regime hiked oil prices an average of 4.2 percent on 28 January. As a result, the price of premium gasoline rose by 3.8 percent, regular gasoline by 3.9 percent, light residual fuel oil by 4.2 percent, diesel by 6.1 percent and bunker C oil by 3.9 percent.

The government authorities' raising of oil prices is among the treacherous acts of the Pak regime which have placed the South Korean economy at the mercy of foreign monopolistic capitalists and guaranteed their profits. As is well known, due to the Pak regime's ruinous policy of attracting foreign capital, today the South Korean economy has become a thoroughly degraded and subjugated colonial economy which cannot function properly without the United States and Japan supplying not only capital, machines and facilities, but also major raw materials--including fuel.

Particularly in the case of oil, the regime is entirely dependent on U.S. monopolistic oil capital. Tycoons from monopolistic U.S. concerns such as Gulf, Caltex and Union Oil have infiltrated South Korea under the guidance of the Pak regime and are netting a whopping 20 billion won or more in profits in South Korea, where they monopolize oil and related items. Nonetheless, the Pak regime has raised oil prices by a big margin, claiming that Gulf, Caltex and Union Oil ran into the red or some such thing.

This is an unpardonable attempt by the regime to fatten the U.S. oil tycoons by taking money from our people's pockets. This is clearly supported by the fact that by raising oil prices at this time, the three firms are expected to earn the gigantic sum of 40 billion won this year.

This is not the first time the Pak Chong-hui clique has raised oil prices. Carrying out a policy of dependence on outside forces in converting from coal to oil, the Pak regime has fattened the U.S. oil tycoons by raising oil prices annually. In 1973, when the South Korean economy and the people's livelihood were given a hard blow by the oil shock, the regime raised oil prices by an average of 30 percent. In 1974, it hiked oil prices by more than 53 percent. Oil prices were raised every year afterwards. Last year they were increased by an average 4.3 percent. As a consequence of the Pak regime's scheme of raising oil prices, the monopolistic U.S. oil tycoons have netted enormous profits. For instance, the sum earned by Gulf in 1976 reached \$28.21 million and by Caltex \$23.78 million. This amount is double the total sum the two oil firms have invested in South Korea.

The Pak regime's raising of oil prices by such a great amount this time is but another step in its scheme to fatten the U.S. monopolistic capitalists. It is moreover, irrefutable that the hike of oil prices represents Pak Chong-hui's black scheme to further plunder the people for funds needed in pleasure-seeking and in realizing his ambition to stay in power for a long time. This allegation is well supported by the fact that Pak Chong-hui is putting an enormous amount of money into the Honam Oil Company as a major stockholder.

The Pak Chong-hui clique's scheme of raising oil prices will deal a hard blow to the prospects of the South Korean economy and to the people's livelihood. At present, oil accounts for 60 percent of the South Korean economy's energy consumption. Accordingly, it is obvious that the hike of oil prices will precipitate the collapse of businesses, especially the shipbuilding industry, which have been suffering from shortages of raw materials and fuel. Already, small and medium-scale businessmen are crying out that economic recession and collapse are inevitable.

The Pak Chong-hui clique's scheme of raising oil prices will adversely influence the people's living conditions. It will have a great inflationary impact since oil prices account for some 18 to 78 percent of the cost of raw materials, electricity fees, railway charges and petrochemical items, including fertilizer. In other words, the oil price hike will be followed by an increase of public fees such as electricity charges, railway fares and prices of other commodities, including petrochemical items. This can only bring extreme distress and hardship to the South Korean people who are groaning under the policy of below-cost exports and other exploitation.

Therefore, people of all walks of life strongly denounce and condemn the Pak Chong-hui regime's raising of oil prices as an act causing increased commodity prices, and an intolerable step.

The recent situation clearly shows that the Pak Chong-hui regime's hike of oil prices is a treasonous and treacherous act which will not only bring about bankruptcy and hardship to the people, but will also enrich Pak Chong-hui and foreign monopolistic capitalists.

As long as the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique exists, the South Korean economy will not be able to avoid subordination and bankruptcy, and our people will not be able to escape suffering due to rising prices. Our people will never tolerate the treasonous and treacherous acts of the Pak Chong-hui regime which plunders and exploits the masses.

KOREAN ENGINEER RELEASED BY PHILIPPINE REBELS

SK030115Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 3 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 3 (HAPTONG)--The Foreign Ministry today confirmed that a Korean engineer held by a band of Philippine Moslem rebels was released Thursday, 15 days after he was kidnaped in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao. The ministry said Pak Hwa-chun was freed at 8:20 p.m. (KST) after the moslem kidnappers were given 50,000 pesos in addition to 100,000 pesos paid in ransom Wednesday.

Quoting reports from the Korean Embassy in Manila, the ministry said negotiations between the Fisher Engineering and Maintenance Company (Femco), the Seoul-headquartered construction firm employing Pak and the captors [words indistinct] with the payment of an additional ransom for Pak.

Pak is now at Notre Dame Hospital in Cotabato for a medical checkup. Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin personally phoned Pak's wife to break the news of her husband's release. Mrs Pak thanked the government and the press for their cooperation in her husband's rescue. She said her husband would not be alive if it were not for the people's support for his freedom.

BRIEFS

BRITISH NAVY PORT CALL--Seoul, Jan. 30--A three-ship British Royal Navy flotilla cast anchor at the port city of Pusan Saturday to start a five-day goodwill visit to Korea. Anchored at the city were the HMS Cleopatra, a 3,200-ton destroyer commanded by Capt J. M. Webster, HMS Amazon, a 2,500-ton destroyer commanded by Cmdr A. B. Richardson, and an oiler. On board the ships were 30 officers and 413 sailors. The HMS Cleopatra was armed with surface-to-surface missiles and a shipborne torpedo weapons system, and the HMS Amazon with guns and missiles. The Amazon is the first custom-built gas turbine destroyer in the world. The British warships will also visit Chinhae, a Korean naval base. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 30 Jan 78 SK]

OIL PRICE INCREASES--Seoul, Jan. 28--The government today allowed price hikes for oil derivatives by 3.67 percent on an average effective immediately. According to the government's price adjustment for oil derivatives, the price of gasoline was increased by 3.8 percent, that of kerosene by 3.8 percent, that of light oil by 6.1 percent, that of heavy oil by 3.8 percent and that of naphtha and bunker C oil by 3.5 percent. However, the prices were reduced by 10 percent for butane and propane gas. The government has decided to effect price increases for oil derivatives this time to avoid a situation in which a discrepancy might arise in the domestic supply of oil products, officials at the Energy and Resources Ministry said. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0112 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK]

ECONOMIC MONITORING SYSTEM--Seoul, Jan. 24--The economic planning board has decided to adopt a monitoring system for 54 major items beginning next month, EPB sources said today. Under the new system, designed to help stabilize commodity prices at home, if any discrepancy is seen in advance in the supply-demand of major items, the government will allow the urgent import of the items involved or encourage local makers to boost their production, the sources said. Among the major items to be placed under the system are beef, pork, chicken meat, eggs, sesame, soybeans, garlic, onions, red pepper, peanuts, pears, apples, sweet potatoes, rice, barley, flour, mackerel, cuttlefish, dried anchovies, dried laver (edible seaweed), Alaska pollacks and sauries, the sources said. Also included in the list are indoor decoration tiles, plywood, cement, aluminum sashes, red bricks, reinforced steel bars, anthracite coal, bunker C oil, light oil, scrap iron, logs, cotton yarn, asphalt, low-density polyethylene, polypropylene, vinyl chloride monomer, aluminium ingots, lead ingots, natural salt, refined sugar, milk and powdered milk, they added. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 24 Jan 78 SK]

ANTICOMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE--Taipei, Jan. 26--The World Anti-Communist League (WACL) today elected Korean Congressman Yi Seong-keun as chairman of the newly established World Anti-Communist Youth League. The new organization, at its first general meeting, pledged efforts to enhance the anti-communist spirit of youths all over the world and to restore freedom for youths under the control of communism. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0241 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK]

WORKERS ABROAD--Seoul, Jan. 30--Korean workers who went abroad last year numbered 69,623 and their foreign exchange earnings during the year reached 518,850,000 dollars, according to statistics given by the Health-Social Affairs Ministry today. By area, 52,247 Korean workers went to the Middle East, 1,570 to Asia, 799 to Europe, 505 to America and 428 to Africa. The 1977 total figure also includes 14,074 Korean seamen aboard foreign-flag vessels. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0830 GMT 30 Jan 78 SK]

SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN RANGOON

BK011517Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Rangoon Division Elections Subcommission announced in its directive No 43 today that a decision has been reached after discussions with township elections sub-commissions to hold elections on 15 February for constituencies where candidates were not elected to the People's Assembly at the Second People's Assembly and Council elections held on 1 January, and at ward and village tract constituencies where elections have not yet been held due to various legal matters.

U TUN TIN ADDRESSES PARIS AID MEETING

BK011511Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The World Bank-sponsored consortium of aid donor countries opened today at the "European" wing of the World Bank building in Paris, France. Leader of the Burmese delegation and Minister of Planning and Finance-Cooperatives U Tun Tin gave a speech.

Minister U Tun Tin said that Burma needs capital investments for development projects in the agricultural, meat and fishing, forestry, mineral, industrial, communications and transportation sectors in the third 4-year plan. He said he was happy to see observer delegations from the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Economic Commission and Finland, as well as the delegates from the members of the World Bank-sponsored consortium of aid donor countries--Australia, Canada, France, the FRG, Japan, Britain and the United States--taking interest in the matter.

U Tun Tin called on those present to take an active part in the collective discussions and to give due consideration to the economic development of Burma.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA--It was announced by the Foreign Ministry that the president has concurrently appointed Burmese ambassador to the USSR U Kyaw Khaing as ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK]

DPRK SONG, DANCE TROUPE--Under the cultural exchange program, a 76-member song and dance ensemble from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Vice Minister of Culture and Art Mr (Chin Kwang-ho), arrived in Rangoon on 31 January. The troupe will stage 11 performances during its 14-day stay in Burma. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK]

SRV ENCROACHMENT IN RATANAKIRI ON 31 JAN REPORTED

BK030010Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On 31 January the Vietnamese enemy again encroached on our territory in the area between Phum (Muy) and Phum (Paok,) north of Route 19 in Ratanakiri. We set fire to one enemy truck, and several enemy soliders were killed or wounded. The remaining enemy forces were routed, and retreated in disorder back to their territory.

This clearly proves that the Vietnamese enemy persists in committing provocations and violating our territory. While the Vietnamese enemy on the one hand calls for friendly negotiations, it still clings to its enduring aggressive, annexationist designs against Cambodia.

SERV'S INTRANSIGENCE IN FACE OF CAMBODIAN TOLERANCE SCORED

BK030740Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary]

[Text] The enemy most familiar to our cooperative peasants were the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, the Thieu-Ky puppet clique and the traitorous Lon Nol gang. But all these enemies were completely and definitively crushed and driven out of Cambodia by our revolutionary army and people on 17 April 1975 through their struggle waged under the KCP's most correct, clear-sighted leadership.

Meanwhile the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors who claim in their statements that they are friends of the Cambodian people, but in fact have always been our enemies, are simultaneously committing crimes against Democratic Cambodia and its people.

Even while still fighting the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese had already planned to drag Cambodia and its people into the Vietnamese-dominated Indochinese federation. They have always opposed the Cambodian revolution and Cambodian people who adhere to independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. They plan to swallow our people and secretly smash our revolution. While they were busy fighting the U.S. imperialists and the Thieu-Ky puppet clique, their activities against the Cambodian revolution and our people were limited. However, their real scheming, aggressive, expansionist and annexationist nature and their plan to annihilate the Cambodian people and smash their revolution have emerged more clearly every day.

In fact, everywhere they took refuge the Vietnamese forces stole our people's property including bicycles, motorcycles, watches, cattle and poultry, and sexually assaulted our women. They also secretly killed our people and revolutionary cadres who would not submit to their authority. These arrogant, ferocious acts have caused strong indignation among our people. Nevertheless, due to the constant care and training of the KCP which has appealed to their sense of solidarity, our people have constantly remained politically mature and tolerant of the immoral and ferocious Vietnamese acts, and have tried to bring the Vietnamese onto the correct revolutionary path.

Seeing our people's polite, correct attitude adopted under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership, the Vietnamese enemy who have harbored expansionist, annexationist and aggressive ambitions against our territory and who thought our people were afraid of them and dared not oppose their ferocious acts, have even stepped up their violence against our people in an even more arrogant manner.

Since Cambodia was totally and definitely liberated, the Vietnamese aggressors have jealously nurtured ever stronger grudges against the Cambodian people and their revolution. This is because Democratic Cambodia enjoys independence, complete sovereignty and territorial integrity, and because they realize that Cambodia is not a satellite of Vietnam. At the same time the Vietnamese have openly launched multiform attacks against the Cambodian people and their revolution in an even more ferocious and barbarous manner. But all these Vietnamese criminal activities and maneuvers have been successively crushed and shamefully defeated by the Cambodian people and revolutionary army.

Being a larger country with sizable armed forces and much modern weaponry, the Vietnamese aggressors thought they could smash and swallow Cambodia in a single gulp. That is why toward the end of 1977 they mobilized their armed forces and invaded and aggressed against our Democratic Cambodia in a large-scale, systematic offensive in the form of an undeclared war.

The Vietnamese aggressors--camouflaged enemies of the Cambodian people and their revolution--have now unmasked themselves as enemy aggressors against Democratic Cambodia and its people. In this, they were shamefully smashed and defeated by the KCP-led heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army and people.

After being defeated and completely expunged from Cambodian territory on 6 January 1978, while calling for negotiations and talking about "special friendship" and "solidarity with the Cambodian people" the Vietnamese aggressors continue their overt and covert aggression against Democratic Cambodia.

Our cooperative people now clearly recognize the Vietnamese as expansionist, annexationist aggressors and the nature of their Indochinese federation strategy as well as their tricky covert and overt maneuvers. With this in mind, our cooperative people clearly distinguish between our real friends on the one hand, and false friends as well as the annexationist enemy aggressors, on the other. They pledge to raise their revolutionary vigilance even higher and to form plans for defending their cooperatives, the proletarian state power, the revolutionary gains and whatever rice remains in the fields and in granaries. They also pledge to more rapidly harvest their crops and work harder to grow dry season rice and thus make maximum use of available land and water. They pledge to maximize rice production in order to overfulfill the party's production plan and to further help develop the country by great strides and to supply the frontline, thus actively helping to forever defend our Democratic Cambodia, national independence, sovereignty, and honor; and our nation's and people's banner of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

BORDER PEASANTS DISSILLUSIONED WITH VIETNAMESE 'GRATITUDE'

BK021240Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed narrative]

[Excerpts] Srok Chantrea is located in the southwesternmost tip of Democratic Cambodia. During the most destructive war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, srok Chantrea was the hottest front. Our people call srok Chantrea "the charred land" because, even before the war in Vietnam spread to Cambodia, the U.S. armed forces invaded, bombed and strafed this district to massacre our Cambodian people and destroy and burn their villages, fruit gardens, farmlands and property.

However, although the land was scorched and ruined, our poor peasants in the district never fled or abandoned the land, farms, orchards and villages which had been handed down to them from time immemorial. Immediately after liberation our poor people and peasants there, like all the Cambodian people in other areas, under the KCP's correct and wise leadership united as one and strived arduously, day and night and in all seasons, to rebuild their district and heal the scars of war.

However, while our peasants in srok Chantrea were shedding sweat and blood to heal the scars of the war and build and make their district brilliant and lively in independence and self-reliance, the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese, immediately after finishing their war with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, turned to provoke and disturb our cooperative people in the border areas.

In September 1977 the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese sent many divisions supported by hundreds of tanks and artillery pieces to invade and penetrate srok Chantrea and other border districts. Wherever they went, these Vietnamese forces wreaked untold savage, ferocious and fascist sabotage--butchering all, killing all, looting all, destroying all and leaving behind none of the symbols of our Cambodian people's achievements. Srok Chantrea was once again scorched and burned to ashes at the criminal hands of these ambitious, expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese.

Immediately after arriving in srok Chantrea we felt incomparably indignant over the fate of our poor people who had suffered for several thousand years from oppression and exploitation by the oppressor classes, feudalist landlords, imperialists, old and new colonialists, and particularly from the recent 5-year war waged by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Our poor people wept before the ashes and rubble of burned and scorched jars, pots, pans and rice granaries--testimony to the acts of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy committed in this, the post-liberation period.

When the elders saw us--their tear-stained faces indicating their indignation--they quickly approached us, shook hands and greeted us cordially. An old woman said: "Look at these houses, villages, cooperatives, schools, hospitals, children's centers, communal kitchens, sawmills and workshops that our cooperative people built with their sweat and blood, day and night in all seasons immediately after the end of the most destructive war of aggression. They are now burned to ashes by the shelling and strafing of the aggressive, annexationist Vietnamese.

"Several thousand bushels of rice--won through the sweat and blood of our cooperative peasants and kept in the granaries to support their living standard which has recovered a little from many generations of famine--have been looted and destroyed by the aggressive annexationist Vietnamese.

"What have our poor peasants done to them? What wrongs have we done them that they take revenge, oppress, terrorize, loot and destroy our people in such a cruel, fascist manner? We do not understand why they have done this to us. Our poor people in srok Chantrea, like all the Cambodian people in the border areas, have never done anything or even thought of committing any act contrary to the party's teachings. We have never done anything to the Vietnamese against the party's line. We have always respected and implemented the party's line and teaching that we must unite with the Vietnamese people and help each other solve any problems based on the principles of

respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In fact, when the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique launched the destructive war of aggression in Vietnam, while the Vietnamese people were in ruin, grief and short of food and shelter but our Cambodian people still enjoyed peace under the bright guidance of the KCP, our poor people and peasants in srok Chantrea as well as in other border areas used to give some of their soil, forest and farmland to the Vietnamese revolutionary army and people as a sanctuary from the oppression, terror, butchery and massacre of the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique."

"You know how many villages, homes, properties and lives our poor people in the border areas lost. However, no matter how much they suffered and sacrificed, under the KCP's correct leadership and training our poor people in the border areas never grew discouraged or lost hope. Instead they joyfully continued to support the Vietnamese revolution, revolutionary army and people who were suffering seriously and facing such great danger."

"These are just some examples of the sincere solidarity our poor people in the border areas had for the Vietnamese revolution, revolutionary army and people. We never sought repayment from Vietnam; we do not want anything in return.

"We were glad to see the Vietnamese nation and people liberated like our Cambodian nation and people, and always wished to see them quickly build and make their country prosperous. However, as soon as the Vietnamese revolution, revolutionary army and people had finished their war against the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique, Vietnam repaid the past favors of Cambodia and its people in the border areas with criminal looting, terror, butchery and massacre committed without hesitation, hint of shame or revolutionary morality."

"Is this the revolutionary morality of the Vietnamese armed forces? Is this the 'respecting and loving the Cambodian people like brothers' that they have shouted about almost every day? Is this the respect, affection and gratitude that the Vietnamese have for the Cambodian people?

"Our poor people have now seen with their own eyes the strategic policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of the Vietnamese party and Government. They realize that the Vietnamese want to be a power and to control and make the Cambodian nation and people their satellite.

"Our poor people have no way to show their indignation against the criminal acts of the aggressive Vietnamese enemy except by pleading that this indignation be turned into a great force of unity and solidarity around the KCP with all the people throughout the country, that everyone double their efforts to build the country and exterminate the enemies from all directions--particularly the aggressive, annexationist Vietnamese enemy--and all their dark designs in order to defend, strengthen and preserve Democratic Cambodia, national independence, sovereignty, honor and our district, so that they will last from generation to generation forever."

WORKERS RELINQUISH PRIVATE OWNERSHIP TO HELP ARMY

BK021318Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Station commentary]

[Text] The great 6 January victory over the Vietnamese annexationist aggressors is extremely significant in the history of the struggle waged under the KCP's most correct and clear-sighted leadership by our people and revolutionary army in defending national independence, sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity and in defending the banner of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. This great victory clearly proves that a small country, having a smaller population but evident resolve to defend national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity can certainly triumph over invasion and aggression by a larger country having stronger armed forces and a larger arsenal. It also proves even more clearly that the Cambodian people and revolutionary army, under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership, are a valiant revolutionary people and army which have sacrificed everything, including their lives, to defend and preserve their beloved Cambodia and their independence.

Like our cooperative peasants and revolutionary army throughout the country, our revolutionary workers in all factories and workers' unions fully grasp the significance of the great 6 January 1978 victory. They have pledged to study the meaning of this great victory and the heroic examples set by our revolutionary army, and to vigorously strive to fulfill their main tasks and raise even higher their revolutionary vigilance in defending and providing greater care at all times for their factories and equipment.

Our revolutionary workers also realize the importance of organizing meetings to discuss and consolidate their political and ideological viewpoints and to draw a clear line between friends and enemies. They also study the examples of sacrifices and revolutionary heroism set by our revolutionary army combatants at the frontline, struggling to defend national independence, sovereignty, dignity and the border. Our revolutionary workers have tried to relinquish all their private property and to rid themselves, their factories and unions of the concept of private property which is the most complicated and worthless concept of all.

Our fraternal revolutionary workers clearly realize that the life of the nation and people and national honor are the most important things. The lives lost and other sacrifices made by our people and revolutionary army in the struggle to smash the enemy and liberate the country from the iron yoke of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and in the struggle to defend the victorious gains of the revolution are extremely significant and valuable. Accordingly they pledge to dedicate all their moral and physical strength and their abilities to the service of the nation, people and our revolutionary army's frontline combatants now conscientiously and loyally defending national independence and our beloved Democratic Cambodia.

With such lofty, strong resolve our revolutionary workers, including those in various factories, transport departments, rubber plantations, salt marshes and the energy department are striving to fulfill their respective main tasks most enthusiastically. This seething effort symbolizes our revolutionary workers' solidarity and unity with our cooperative peasant masses and revolutionary army throughout the country in the struggle to drive off the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors.

Our industrial union workers are now on the offensive to boost production of all types of farm tools and other necessary goods to meet the demands of our cooperatives and the frontline. Workers in the land and water transport units are trying to keep all their trucks, trains, ships and motorboats ready at all times to transport as rapidly as possible all tools and other materials to cooperatives and combatants on the frontline. They have been so successful in this because they have constantly fanned the flames of their hatred for the Vietnamese annexationist aggressors. They have taken the opportunity of this drive to forge and further strengthen their political and ideological orientation.

Adhering to these sound, correct political viewpoints and stands, being a constantly vigorous, well-organized work force closely linked with the effort on the frontline, our factories and workers' unions give the most solid and strong support to the frontline combatants and effectively help fight the Vietnamese aggressors.

Our revolutionary workers in all factories and workers' unions pledge to strengthen and expand their willingness to sacrifice and valiantly struggle by trying to fulfill their respective tasks and to raise their revolutionary vigilance even higher in defending their factories and their production in order to help defend and build the country and make it generally developed and prosperous.

CONCLUDING REPORTAGE ON THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Angkor Tour, Uppadit Banquet

BK050824Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 1 February the Thai Government delegation led by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun visited the Siem Reap-Angkor sector. At the Siem Reap-Angkor airport decorated with Cambodian and Thai flags, his excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun and other Thai guests were warmly greeted by Comrade Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary, several cadres from the Foreign Ministry and foreign affairs cadres in the Siem Reap-Angkor sector.

The Thai delegation visited Baray Toek Thla's reservoir, irrigation system, traditional pharmaceutical center, crocodile farm and pig-raising center and the Siem Reap dam. The Thai guests were deeply impressed by the Cambodian people's self-reliant efforts to build the country and improve their living by relying on their own strength and thus developing Cambodia independently.

That afternoon the Thai delegation visited various temples in the small circuit of the Angkor. At the Bayon temple the Thai guests took a close look at the bas relief depicting the life of the Cambodian people in the 12th Century and showing their struggle against aggressive enemies. At Angkor Wat the guests closely inspected the beautiful sculpture and admired the fine artwork. They were impressed by these splendid feats of the Cambodian people and by the brilliant history of the Cambodian nation and the friendly cultural and historical relations between the two countries.

On the night of 1 February his excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun hosted a banquet honoring Comrade Ieng Sary at the Siem Reap guest house.

On this occasion his excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun expressed his joy over the success of the Thai Government delegation's visit which will bring splendid development of the friendly relations between the two countries. He said that this visit has made him understand the Cambodian people. He sympathized with the Cambodian people in their efforts to build the country by self-reliance.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary replied that through the efforts of both the Cambodian and Thai delegations and due to mutual understanding, the friendly relations between the two countries are taking a big step forward. The comrade expressed warm congratulations on the success of the Thai Government delegation's official friendship visit to Democratic Cambodia.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

2 February Departure

BK030108Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Thai Government delegation led by Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun successfully concluded its official friendship visit to Democratic Cambodia. The delegation left Siem Reap-Angkor for Thailand on the morning of 2 February.

Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, together with Foreign Ministry cadres and cadres in charge of foreign affairs in Siem Reap-Angkor sector, went to the Siem Reap-Angkor airport to bid farewell to the Thai government delegation. In honor of the delegation the Siem Reap-Angkor airport was decorated with Cambodian and Thai flags.

Comrade Ieng Sary wished the Thai delegation a tood trip, and our Cambodian female youths offered bouquets to the Thai delegation as a farewell gesture.

UNIDENTIFIED OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR SOVIET DELEGATION

BK021015Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1230 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Unattributed "Speech on behalf of the LPDR National Defense Ministry", given at a reception in honor of the visiting Soviet military delegation; no date or location given--read by announcer--Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0400 GMT on 1 February reported that LPDR Defense Minister and LPLA Commander in Chief Khamtai Siphandon and Gen Ivan Pavtovskiy had exchanged speeches at a 30 January Vientiane banquet]

[Text] Comrade Pavlovskiy and other comrades in the Soviet military delegation, Comrade Soviet Ambassador to Laos, dear comrades:

We are very pleased to welcome the high-level Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Gen Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, vice minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Ground Forces, for paying a friendly visit to our country and for bringing with it the Soviet Army's friendship for and militant solidarity with our army. On behalf of the National Defense Ministry and all cadres and combatants in the LPLA, I would like to wholeheartedly welcome the Soviet military delegation which is the majestic representative of the heroic Soviet armed forces and the friendship representative of the land of the great Lenin.

The visit to the LPDR by this Soviet military delegation constitutes a significant event for our army. It marks the opening of a new period in the relationship between the LPLA and the Soviet Army which will serve to further strengthen the militant solidarity between them. On the one hand, it serves to encourage all our cadres and combatants in the LPLA to carry out their national defense duties and, on the other hand, to contribute to socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country.

Comrades: The history of the Soviet Army is an heroic one. Sixty years ago the Soviet armed forces and the Russian people under the capable and wise leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party carried out heroic deeds unparalleled in the world--the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the liberation of one-sixth of the earth from capitalism, and the establishment of the first socialist state in the world. To defend and safeguard that state, the Red Army of workers and peasants--the present-day Soviet army--was founded. It immediately jumped into serious fighting under numerous difficult and complicated conditions against the intervention of the armies of 14 countries, and finally triumphantly defeated them. Subsequently, the Soviet Red Army became the pillar of socialist construction in its country.

Twenty-three years later, in the great war to defend their country and to resist the invasion by the Hitlerite fascists who were bent on destroying the USSR, the Soviet army and people once again scored another heroic victory. Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU, with the superb characteristics of the Soviet military, with the strength and capabilities of the Soviet military commanders, and with the heroic determination of all officers and rank-and-file soldiers, the Soviet army and people managed to resist and defeat over 600 well-trained divisions of the German fascists and wiped out the expeditionary troops of the Japanese fascists, thereby ending World War II and liberating mankind from fascism.

At present, maintaining high combat vigilance and readiness, resolutely safeguarding the tasks of building communism in the USSR, closely uniting with the armies and peoples of other fraternal socialist countries in the tasks of defending socialism and peace in the world, and with the strong economy and national defense potentials of the USSR, the Soviet armed forces have become an invincible army and a crucial factor guaranteeing durable peace in the world. We are very proud of the brilliant feats of arms of the Soviet army and people as well as the Soviet army's incessant growth and great strength, and regard them as our own. Always a comrade-in-arms, we wish the fraternal Soviet army many more successes in defending communist construction in the USSR and in contributing to the defense of world peace.

Comrade Pavlovskiy and party: Seizing the opportunity presented when the Soviet Red Army defeated fascism, the Lao people rose up to successfully stage the August revolution and declared their independence to the world on 12 October 1945. Over the past third of a century, under the leadership of the LPRP--the party inheriting the glorious legacy of the Indochinese Communist Party--with the spirit of self-reliance and self-confidence, closely uniting and coordinating with the fraternal armies and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, and with epochal strength, the Lao people and liberation armed forces have managed to successively smash and defeat the aggressions of the strong imperialists--the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists--and completely liberate their country and advance the LPDR along the path of socialism.

Amidst the fierce and complicated struggle to smash the evil designs of the imperialists to choke the young LPDR, and in the face of numerous difficulties caused or left behind by the destructive war and the old regime, our army and people have proudly managed in the past 2 years to securely safeguard our country, thus contributing to the advancing the Lao revolution to a new stage and to defending the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia.

Amidst numerous complicated, difficult and fierce tests, the LPLA, which was founded, trained and guided by the LPRP, has incessantly grown bigger and stronger. Nurtured and loved by the Lao people of Various nationalities, the LPLA has become a strong revolutionary army and a proud member of the great family of the armies of the socialist countries. We fully realize that while we are carrying out the tasks entrusted to us by the country and nation, the reactionary forces, having suffered shameful defeats, remain obdurate and still nurture designs to destroy the Lao revolution. However, we are convinced that with the correct, creative, independent and sovereign policy of our party, and with support and assistance from the peoples and armies of the fraternal socialist countries, our army and people will be able to overcome all obstacles and triumphantly accomplish all duties.

We are constantly aware of the fact that throughout the period of our national liberation struggle and in our current struggle to defend and build the LPDR, the Soviet people and army, following the teachings of the great Lenin and holding aloft the spirit of proletarian internationalism, have given effective support and assistance to our army in various feilds. On this occasion, on behalf of the National Defense Ministry, the LPLA Supreme Command and the LPLA, I would like to express our profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, people and army for such excellent support and assistance.

Comrades: Throughout the period of victorious struggle and growth and expansion of the LPLA, our party has always paid attention to training and educating our cadres and combatants to highly value the path of independence and sovereignty, to closely unite with the peoples and armies of fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to firmly combine national strength with that of the epoch.

This is another decisive factor contributing to the growth, expansion and all-round victories of the LPLA.

At present, we are consolidating all efforts in building and defending our country and are making earnest contributions to strengthening the world socialist system. We are very happy to see that throughout these years the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Lao people and army and the Soviet people and army have prospered outstandingly. The Soviet people and army fully realize the numerous difficulties currently facing our people and army in the new crucial and confusing period of the revolution and have increased assistance to us.

The Soviet specialists entrusted with the task of consolidating our army high value the spirit of proletarian internationalism; they fully understand the difficulties facing our country and are wholeheartedly helping Lao cadres and combatants to rapidly master the utilization of all materiel and techniques given to us as aid by the Soviet army and people. On the occasion of this significant reception, please allow us to hail and thank the Soviet specialists for concentrating their revolutionary enthusiasm on wholeheartedly helping us. We are convinced that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of our two countries, which have been repeatedly tested in the revolutionary struggle, will certainly be further strengthened and last forever.

In today's intimate atmosphere permeated with profound fraternity and comradeship, I invite all of you to raise your glasses.

May the friendship and solidarity between the Lao people and army and the Soviet people and army last forever!

May all leaders of the Soviet party, state and army enjoy good health!

May Comrade Gen Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy and all comrade members of the Soviet military delegation enjoy good health!

May the comrade Soviet ambassador and comrade military attache enjoy good health!

May all comrades and friends enjoy good health!

May the Soviet military delegation achieve excellent success in its friendly visit to our country!

SOVIET DELEGATION CALLS ON SOUPHANOUVONG, VISITS SOUTHERN REGION

BK030929Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] At 1800 on 2 February at the presidential office, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, president of the LPDR and president of the SPC, received a courtesy call from the Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Gen Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Soviet Ground Forces. The Soviet delegation was accompanied by Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee, minister attached to the premier's office and chief of the General Staff of the LPLA; and Comrade Saman Vignaket, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and director of the LPLA General Political Department. Comrade Podolskiy, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and Comrade Leonid Chirokiy, Soviet military attache, also accompanied the delegation on its courtesy call on Comrade Souphanouvong.

The meeting and conversations between the hosts and the guests proceeded in an intimate atmosphere. The two sides hailed the development of revolutionary fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of Laos and the USSR, and hoped that this relationship would grow and continue to prosper on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Comrade Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy presented a gift to Comrade President Souphanouvong.

Reports also said that at 0800 on the same day the Soviet military delegation left by a special plane on a visit to the southern military region. Comrade Saman Vignaket and a number of senior military officers accompanied the delegation during the trip together with the Soviet ambassador and military attache. A grand ceremony was held at Pakse airfield to welcome the delegation. On hand were Comrade (Khemphon), commander of the southern military region; Comrade (Thong-in), member of the administrative committee of Champassak Province, and a number of military officers, cadres, combatants and state employees of Champassak Province.

After briefing the Soviet delegation on the situation and the heroic combat traditions of the army and people in the southern region, Comrade (Khemphon) led the visitors on a tour of the auto repair school of the southern region army and people in Pak Song District. The southern military region command hosted a warm reception for the Soviet military delegation at the Champassak provincial administrative office. The delegation returned to Vientiane capital on the afternoon of the same day.

NEW AMBASSADORS TO SOVIET UNION, THAILAND APPOINTED

BK030956Y Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 3 (KPL)--The Lao Government has appointed Sot Phetlasi as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the Soviet Union, in replacement of Khampheun Tounalom, whose office term has expired. The Lao Government has also accredited Mr Vanthong Sengmuang ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand.

PRC ENVOY CALLS ON DEFENSE MINISTER KHAMTAI SIPHANDON

BK030958Y Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, February 3 (KPL)--Hsu Huang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Laos, accompanied by Shu Chung-chui, military attache to the Chinese Embassy, yesterday paid a courtesy call to Khamtai Siphandon, vice premier, minister of national defence and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army. Vice Premie Khamtai Siphandon had a very cordial conversation with his guests.

NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR CALLS ON PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG

BK030846Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] At 1130 on 2 February President Souphanouvong received Franc van Dongen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Laos with residence in Bangkok and head of the visiting Netherlands delegation. The meeting between the host and the guest proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality.

CEMA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS VIENTIANE 1 FEBRUARY

BK030318Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] After spending 20 days on an officail friendly visit to our country, on the afternoon of 1 February, the delegation of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance among socialist countries [CEMA] headed by Hans Gueffke, left Vientiane for home.

On hand at Wattai Airport to bid farewell to the delegation were Singkapo Sikhottchounlamani, vice minister of communications, public works and transportation, and a number of departmental directors and cadres in the ministry concerned. During its visit, the delegation met with specialists of the Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transportation to discuss various plans concerning construction of bridges and roads so that it would be able to inform CEMA on the assistance Laos needed in these areas. It also visited the Nam Ngum hydroelectric dam, Savannakhet Province, and certain bridge and road construction sites. Everywhere it visited, it was warmly welcomed by local people.

SOUPHANOUVONG, PHOUN SIPASEUT GREET AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK271036Y Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 27 (KPL)--President Souphanouvong of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has sent warm greetings to the Australian governor-general on Australia Day (January 26). The message says: "On Australian national day, I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency, the government and people of Australia my heartfelt greetings and my wishes for success, prosperity and happiness."

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut sent congratulations to his Australian counterpart, Andrew Sharp Peacock.

ACTIVITIES OF PATROL UNITS ALONG THAI BORDER REPORTED

BK021109Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Upholding their responsibility for defending the country and protecting the property of the fraternal people, on 3 January the regional armed forces of Muong Viang Phoukha in Luang Namtha Province, together with the local people, carried out patrol activities. They put out of action a number of bandits--lackeys of the exiled reactionaries--who had infiltrated into Laos to create unrest among the people and plunder their property. Some of the bandits were killed on the spot and a quantity of military equipment was seized.

Further reports say that on 30 December 1977, the fraternal soldiers of Battalion "A" stationed in Muong Houai Sai also wiped out many lackeys of the Thai reactionary soldiers, who crossed the border into Laos to plunder the property of the people in this area. They also seized some enemy weapons and other materiel.

At present, the fraternal district cadres and combatants of the regional armed forces are enthusiastically competing in maintaining peace and public order in their respective districts in order to score new achievements to welcome the forthcoming national conference of emulation combatants and national heroes.

BRIEFS

WOMEN CADRES CONFERENCE--Vientiane, February 2--A national conference of Lao women cadres was opened in Vientiane on January 31 under the chairmanship of Mrs Kampheng Boupha, president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union. Seventy delegates from 13 provinces and representatives of the Lao women's organisations at 13 ministries at the centre attended the conference. Present at the opening was Chhami Douangbouthdi, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister at the premier's office. The conference will draw experiences from recent women's movements and discuss and adopt the orientation and tasks for 1978 and the three years to come. [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW]

FURTHER DETAILS ON UPPADIT'S CAMBODIAN VISIT

BK021524Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpts] Thailand and Democratic Cambodia have agreed to normalize relations and exchange diplomatic representatives based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and the joint communique signed by representatives of both countries 3 years ago. This was revealed by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun who headed the Thai good will mission to Cambodia upon his arrival at Bangkok airport this morning. During the visit, the foreign minister said, the mission also paid a courtesy call on Cambodian Prime Minister Pol Pot, who is very understanding.

In holding cordial talks with the Cambodian authorities, the mission has learned that the Cambodian people, in general, want to be friends with Thailand. Both countries have agreed to normalize relations, and Cambodia informed that it has no reason to cause border clashes with Thailand and it is ready to forget the past and begin good relations with Thailand. The foreign minister, in the name of the Thai Government, informed the Cambodian people that Thailand has the same desire because misunderstandings between the two neighboring countries, which share a common border, are not good for either side and could subsequently lead to unrest in both countries and in the Southeast Asian region.

Moreover, the foreign minister said, Cambodia will accept Thai currency after the two countries have resumed bilateral trade, which should begin immediately because both sides have agreed that bilateral trade will create better understanding and help prevent border problems.

The foreign minister also said he informed Cambodia of the prime minister's coming official visit to the four ASEAN members--Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore--from 17 to 28 February. Cambodia was also informed that the prime minister will visit the PRC during the fourth week of March. However, the fixed date for the prime minister's visit to the PRC will be decided later, the minister said.

Commerce Deputy on Trade Relations

BK030224Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Araranan has reported after returning from Cambodia that, although Thailand and Cambodia agreed in principle to resume trade relations, official negotiations are still needed. He also said that Cambodia will send a delegation to Thailand in the near future to see what Cambodia can buy from Thailand. Meanwhile, a delegation from Thailand will also visit Cambodia to study what goods Thailand can purchase from Cambodia.

The deputy commerce minister reported that trade negotiations between the Thai and Cambodian delegations in Cambodia was marked by mutual understanding. He said the resumption of trade between Thailand and Cambodia will certainly encourage closer relations between both countries. He said the foreign minister, who led the Thai delegation to Cambodia, proposed a list of several goods Thailand wishes to buy from Cambodia. He also made known Thailand's readiness to supply the goods Cambodia might need from Thailand.

The deputy commerce minister noted that Cambodia's willingness to accept our baht, although Thailand offered to pay in any foreign currency, is a good gesture. Deputy Commerce Minister Prok said Cambodia now has trade relations with the PRC, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hong Kong. He said normalizing trade relations between Thailand and Cambodia will benefit both countries.

POST Editorial

BK030155Y Bangkok POST in English 3 Feb 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Proof of the Pudding in the Eating"]

[Text] We congratulate the Thai delegation to Democratic Kampuchea headed by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun with the earnest hope that there will now be real peace along the border and no more threats to our security from the eastern direction. However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Agreement has reached for normalisation of relations and ambassadors will be exchanged soon. Commerce is due to begin, starting with trade talks. We will be able to supply each other's needs. We particularly need fish and Cambodia has plenty in the waters off its coast and in the Tonle Sap. There are consumer goods which we can offer the Cambodian people.

We hope that the Phnom Penh authorities will now send orders to the Khmer Rouge forces along the border that we are now supposed to have resumed friendly and neighbourly relations. They are also to ensure that the orders are obeyed. Our government will also have to inform the officials responsible for guarding our eastern frontier. However, for the next few weeks they still have to keep themselves on the alert for any eventuality because there is no way of knowing when the orders from Phnom Penh will reach the Khmer Rouge forces or if they will be strictly obeyed. If there is any breach of faith at the borders, our government must immediately inform Phnom Penh, now that lines of communication have been resumed.

There may be euphoria over the rapprochement with Kampuchea but we cannot afford to fall into a large false sense of security. While we do everything, diplomatically, to improve relations, we cannot let our guard down until some time has passed without any untoward incident. However, we must in no way make the Cambodians feel that we are suspicious of them. Indeed, mutual trust is needed between us for peace and security, but it is a goal we have to attain with sincere efforts from both sides.

KRIANGSAK, UK AMBASSADOR DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

BK030556Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Text] British Ambassador to Thailand Sir David Cole paid a courtesy call today on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan. They discussed British-Thai relations and the general situation in Asia. The British ambassador welcomed Thailand's success in restoring a friendly atmosphere in the region. He said the chairman of the British Board of Trade who recently visited Thailand also praised Thailand for its policy and expressed interest in increasing purchases from Thailand. The prime minister thanked the ambassador and the British Government for its full cooperation with Thailand in various aspects. The two also exchanged views on economic and energy issues of concern to both countries.

KRIANGSAK, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER DISCUSS NARCOTIC PROBLEMS

BK031008Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Australia's minister for business and consumer affairs, Mr Wallace Fife, and his 3-man party today paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House. The prime minister told his Australian guests that the Thai Government is doing its best to suppress narcotics producers--most of whom live along the Thai-Burmese border--implement the crop substitution program to encourage the hilltribes in the border areas to grow crops other than opium, provide medical treatment and rehabilitation for addicts and inform the people of the dangers of narcotics.

Meanwhile, the country's lawmakers are now amending the law to mete out heavier punishment to narcotics producers and traffickers. The prime minister stressed that Thailand also needs cooperation from all countries, particularly her neighbors such as Burma, Malaysia and Laos. Mr Fife, who is also in charge of narcotics suppression, said that the Australian Government is studying effective methods to solve narcotic problems and amending its narcotics laws, as Thailand is doing. He thanked the Thai Government and authorities for their continuous efforts to help Australia suppress narcotics.

Thailand's senior government officials and antinarcotics authorities were also present at the meeting and conversed with the Australian visitors.

AMBASSADOR WHITEHOUSE, DEPUTY MINISTER PREM MEET ON REFUGEES

BK030552Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpts] At the Ministry of the Interior on 1 February Deputy Minister of Interior Gen Prem Tinsulanon told newsmen that the government would do its best in solving the problems of teachers attached to the provincial administration bodies.

Gen Prem also revealed that Mr Charles S. Whitehouse, the U.S. ambassador to Thailand, had called upon him and discussed with him the details of the evacuation of a certain number of Indochinese refugees to the United States. In a separate press briefing, Mr Damrong Sunthonsarathun, the director general of the Local Administration Department, in his capacity of advisor to the Committee on Refugees, told newsmen that, of the total number of 3,000 refugees formerly accepted by the United States, some have been evacuated and the rest will be moved in due course. The United States, he said, was concerned over Thailand's heavy burden caused by the refugees and might consider admitting an additional number of 7,000 refugees.

The director general also denied as untrue news report that the refugees in Songkhla had been left to starve for many days, in fact, he admitted there was a problem of an interrupted flow of the aid funds in November. It was impossible that the refugees would be left to starve for many days as reported, he said.

VOPT CARRIES ARTICLE COMMEMORATING EIGHTH NSCT ANNIVERSARY

BK021126Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Commemorative article by the NSCT committee on the eighth anniversary of the NSCT: "Resolutely Inherit the Spirit of the National Student Center of Thailand"]

[Text] February 1, 1978 marks the eighth anniversary of the National Student Center of Thailand [NSCT]. The past 8 years have witnessed the growth of the student movement under the excellent situation. "We enthusiastically commemorate the anniversary of the NSCT with our determination to inherit and carry on the spirit of this organization which has been struggling for national independence, popular democracy and social justice.

Under the semicolonial and semifeudalist society, the U.S. imperialists, through the dictatorial administration of the big landlords and capitalists, control the country's economy, finances, politics and military and are intoxicating the people with decadent culture, causing hardships and difficulties to the people, particularly among farmers who form the majority of the population, and depriving the people of political rights and freedom. Thai students and intellectuals have become academic slaves of the imperialists, feudalists and bureaucrat capitalists.

However, the people of all strata have never bowed to them. The current of the people struggle against them has therefore broken out in wave after wave. Students and intellectuals who cherish their nation and democracy have also risen up against them several times--for example, the 1952 Thammasat students' demonstrations demanding the reopening of their university, the protest against the imperialists in 1955 and the 1955 demonstrations demanding that Thailand withdraw from SEATO, the 1957 protest against the rigged elections and the 1957 schoolchildren's protest against inadequate classroom facilities, the 1968 protest against the bus fare rise, and the students' campaign to monitor the 1969 general elections. Each of the past struggles of the students and intellectuals further advanced the people's struggle for independence and democracy.

In the middle of August 1969, students from various educational institutions jointly organized several seminars and adopted a resolution to establish the National Student Center of Thailand. The NSCT was officially opened on 1 February 1970 to serve as the central organ and representative of all students throughout the country. The establishment of the NSCT during a period in which the reactionary ruling class was applying the fascist dictatorial system and actively inculcating Thai youths with the decadent culture of the U.S. imperialists was in accordance with the common desire of students seeking to solve the problem of social injustice, for they realized that students are integral part of society.

The NSCT in its early stages lacked experience and knowledge. Superficially looking at problems and due to its vague guidelines, the newly established organization paid attention only to the problems of students. After experiencing bloodshed, drawing its own conclusions and engaging in acute struggles time and again, the NSCT came to profoundly understand all the problems facing the country, especially those of the people, and decided to seriously join the people's struggle and to be closely united with the people.

The NSCT led the 14 October 1973 movement, which was a great struggle for independence and democracy. Schoolchildren and students consolidated forces with hundreds of thousands of people to heavily and violently attack the reactionary administration. This finally led to the overthrow of the Thamom-Praphat government and the expulsion of the three tyrants. The 14 October 1973 movement cannot be separate from the people's struggle and from the impact of the earlier phases of the student struggle.

After the 14 October incident the movement of schoolchildren, students and youths led by the NSCT fearlessly joined the struggle for national independence, popular democracy and social justice. The NSCT coordinated with workers and farmers, thus becoming the third of the three combined forces attacking the reactionary administration. During the continuous struggle, we have lost many good sons of the people, such as Saeng Rungnirundonkun, Nisit Chirasophon and Amaret Chaisa-at. Since we are aware that our struggle is for justice and despite all kinds of intimidation and bullying, we will never allow anyone to stop our movement. On the contrary, we harbor strong indignation and have decided to resolutely pursue our struggle fearing neither death nor difficulties. This is why our struggle has won the sympathy and wide support of the people. Our movement survives because the people support it.

The reactionary ruling class is afraid of the merger of forces of schoolchildren, students and the people. It dreamed that it could use savage brutality during the 6 October incident to thwart and destroy our movement. However, its depraved dream never came true. Our schoolchildren and students, the fruits of the great 14 October movement who have been tested and tempered for several years amidst the flame of struggle, have not been destroyed. They are resolutely continuing their struggle. Many schoolchildren and students have given up the bare-hand struggle in the towns and joined the people's armed struggle in the vast rural areas. Members and former members of the NSCT committee have also declared their determination to join the armed struggle and follow the blood trail of the 14 October and 6 October heroes.

Under the excellent situation, on 15 August 1977 the NSCT announced its decision to struggle through to the end. It elected the executive committee of the Revolutionary Wartime Situation and set forth the center's policy, direction and tasks in the struggle for independence, democracy and social justice in conformity with the new situation.

On the winding path of the struggle for independence, democracy and social justice, we firmly believe that the force of youths, schoolchildren and students will become one of the significant forces in advancing the people's struggle. We are happy to unite and cooperate with the people of all strata--including workers, farmers, schoolteachers, university lecturers, politicians, political parties, organizations, groups of individuals and people of all nationalities and religions who cherish the nation and democracy--both in the cities and rural areas and both inside and outside the country to struggle by all ways and means against and to destroy the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary ruling class and to build a new independent, democratic and prosperous Thailand. We are determined to resolutely uphold the spirit of the 14 October and 6 October heroes, advance along the blood trail of those heroes and bring nearer the day of the people's victory.

The spirit of the NSCT will definitely be materialized!
31 January 1978

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS--According to the National Economic and Social Development Board, in 1977 the national domestic product at constant prices amounted to 234.1 billion baht, an increase of 6.2 percent over that of 1976. The growth rate was below the 7 percent projected in the Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan. The below-target growth of the GNP was due to the drought in the north and northeast causing damage to such crops as rice and corn. This resulted in a 1 percent reduction in the value of agricultural production, compared to the 5 percent annual increase projected in the development plan. This reduction was offset by the considerable increases in other sectors such as mining and industry, which registered increases 25 and 14.2 percent higher than the annual targets of 6 and 9.6 percent respectively. The per capita domestic product at current prices came to 8,377 baht, an increase of 8.6 percent over the 7,713 baht in 1976. Personal savings declined from 42 billion baht in 1976 to 34.2 billion baht in 1977, due to a higher rate of increase in expenditures than in income. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK]

PORT AUTHORITY ACHIEVEMENTS--Over 4,000 ships called at the various ports operated by the Port Authority of Thailand during 1977, and some 4.9 million tons of imports were off-loaded. About 2.8 million tons of rice and over 3 million tons of tapioca products were exported in 1977. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK]

SMALL IRRIGATION PROJECTS--Of the 330 small irrigation projects aimed at urgently relieving farmers' hardships in drought-stricken areas, construction work on 70 has already started. Last year, 176 small irrigation projects involving a sum of 108 million baht were finished. The 330 projects expected to be completed this year involve a sum of about 290 million baht. From 1977 through 1980, 1,700 projects will be completed, and they will involve a total investment of more than 2 billion baht. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 30 Jan 78 BK]

CHIANG MAI CHOLERA OUTBREAK--Chiang Mai--Local officials expressed concern over an outbreak of cholera in this northern city after a 45-year-old man was admitted into the provincial hospital with a severe case of cholera. Health officials immediately ordered a large-scale vaccination in five villages of Tambon Patan. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jan 78 p 2 BK]

VNA ISSUES AUTHORIZED STATEMENT ON U. S. ESPIONAGE CLAIM

OW021635Y Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 2--According to the Voice of America and Western news agencies, an american named Donald Humphrey, employee of the U. S. State Department's Information Agency (USIA), and a Vietnamese named Truong Dinh Hung living for many years in the United States were arrested on January 31, 1978, after a federal grand jury had returned an indictment charging them with stealing secret documents of U. S. Government offices and delivering them to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The indictment also charged a number of officials of the SRV permanent representation in the United Nations Organisation and the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris with being involved in this "spying activity".

In this connection, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to declare as follows:

The allegation by offices of the U. S. administration that diplomatic officials of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were involved in the so-called espionage in the United States is entirely groundless. This is a blatant fabrication aimed at lessening the international prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It runs counter to the U. S. administration's oft-repeated claim that it desires to proceed with the normalisation of relations between the United States and Vietnam. Vietnamese diplomatic officials at the UN as well as in France have nothing (nothing) to do with any such activity as that mentioned by the U. S. authorities. As for Vietnamese nationals living in foreign countries in general, they have always led an honest life and have always respected the laws of the countries where they are residing.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently protests against and refutes these slanders by the U. S. authorities. They should cease such senseless fabrications if they really want to move towards normalising relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS JANUARY CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION

BK021351Y Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "The Vietnam-Cambodia Border Situation During January 1978"]

[Text] The Vietnamese-Cambodian border situation remained tense throughout January. Cambodian authorities continued their armed intrusions into Vietnamese territory, ignoring both the SRV's proposal for negotiations and world public opinion. They massed troops along the border and carried out maneuvers with battalions, regiments and divisions, thrusting deep inside Vietnam, as far as 15 km in some areas. They used long-range artillery to shell several populated areas, including Chau Doc and Tay Ninh. A large number of Vietnamese civilians were killed and many houses destroyed. However, the intruders met with stiff resistance. Many of their battalions were crushed.

What is interesting is that Cambodians as well as Vietnamese were persecuted by Cambodian forces. The former were beheaded and disemboweled and their corpses placed near the border so that they could be photographed and used in anti-Vietnamese propaganda.

At a press conference in Ho Chi Minh City on 25 January, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Information Department made public the crimes committed by the Cambodian powerholders and provided substantiating evidence. On 26 and 27 January a group of 50 Vietnamese and foreign newsmen visited An Giang and Tay Ninh where they witnessed the crimes committed by armed Cambodian intruders. They met and talked with some ill-fated Vietnamese people as well as Cambodian refugees. They also met and talked with captive Cambodian soldiers who confessed their crimes and those of their leaders. The captive Cambodian soldiers expressed their appreciation for the humane policy adopted by the Vietnamese Army and people.

The friendly attitude of Vietnam was clearly displayed at the 25 January press conference when Assistant to the Foreign Minister Ngo Dien disclosed that Vietnam is always ready to negotiate with the Cambodian side at any level to jointly solve the border problems and establish a border of eternal friendship. He urged friends of both Vietnam and Cambodia to contribute to efforts to preserve Vietnamese-Cambodian friendship and solidarity. He stressed that this friendship and solidarity can lead to a peaceful solution to the border problems to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and to the benefit of peace and friendship among the countries in this region and the world.

During the past month, world public opinion expressed deep concern over the Vietnam-Cambodia border clashes and agreed with the Vietnamese Government's proposal for negotiations. Because the two countries are former friendly neighbors and because border clashes will only benefit the enemy--the imperialists and international reactionaries--world public opinion hopes that the border issue between the two countries will be settled through negotiations on the basis of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding and in a goodneighborly manner, and that the two countries will not allow the imperialists and reactionaries to exploit the situation.

Mexico's EL UNIVERSAL newspaper in its 11 January issue says that Vietnam has done nothing more than defend its sovereignty and its people who have been brutally and barbarously massacred, that Vietnam has no desire for war and that no one has a stronger desire for peace than do the Vietnamese people who have greatly suffered in past decades and who lost much of their combat forces during the war.

ISI REPORTS ARRIVAL OF INDIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN HANOI

BK021053Y Delhi ISI in English 1011 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Minister of State for Extrernal Affairs Samarendra Kundu was given a very warm welcome when he arrived in Hanoi on 1 February on a 1-week visit to Vietnam to discuss economic and technical assistance to the war-ravaged nation, reports SAMACHAR.

Kundu, who is heading an 11-member high-level economic delegation, was received at Hanoi airport by the Vietnamese vice minister for foreign affairs, Hoang Bich Son, and other ministers and high ranking officials.

Welcoming the Indian minister, Hoang said the visit of Kundu signified the deepening friendship between the two countries. He emphasised that his side would do everything possible to make the visit a success. He said during Kundu's visit the two sides would discuss details of the forthcoming visit of the Vietnamese prime minister to India.

Hoang said no problem existed between the two countries and there was a perfect understanding between them on major issues of mutual concern.

Replying, Kundu said India was deeply interested in the giant task of the economic reconstruction of Vietnam which had been ravaged by war for the past 3 decades. He said as a member of the nonaligned community and as a neighbouring Asian state, "India considers it its moral duty to come to the assistance of our very good friend Vietnam."

This is the first high-level visit by an Indian delegation to Vietnam. A Vietnamese delegation had visited India to renew the bonds of friendship between the two countries after its unification.

Kundu pointed out that though India had some constraints on resources, yet the government was sincerely interested in furthering the task of economic development of Vietnam. He hoped that his discussions with the Vietnamese leaders during the next few days would help in charting out concrete measures of cultural exchanges and transfer of technology between the two friendly countries.

Kundu said he had come to Vietnam with the twin objective of exploring the possibilities of fresh avenues for assisting Vietnam's economy and to prepare the ground for the visit of Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to India in the near future. Kundu expressed the hope that the Vietnamese prime minister would have very useful and meaningful talks with Morarji Desai and other Indian leaders, and the two sides would take stock of the developing political and economic situation in the Asian region and the developments in Indochinese seas.

Emphasising the desire of the Government of India to help Vietnam rebuild its economy, Kundu said the high-level delegation consisting of eminent persons from trade and business circles and top government officials accompanying him would work very hard to put into concrete shape any proposals that would go a long way in raising the standard of living of the friendly people of Vietnam who had suffered great miseries during the last 30 years. Kundu said he felt very much at home in Hanoi, and was moved by the warm reception accorded him and his delegation.

VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS ANNIVERSARY NOTE TO FRELIMO

OW021541Y Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 2--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent its warmest congratulations to the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) on the front's first [as received] anniversary (February 3). The VCP Central Committee says in its message:

"We wish that the fraternal Mozambique people, under the leadership of Frelimo headed by President Samora Machel, will successfully carry out the resolution of the Frelimo congress, and that they will be successful in building socialism and in defending their country, thus making an active contribution to the common struggle of the African peoples and other peoples against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in Africa and the rest of the world. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Mozambique peoples be constantly developed".

HUNGARIAN JOURNAL PRAISES VIETNAM'S DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES

OW021653Y Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA February 2--"The coming into being of a unified and independent Vietnam has completely changed the balance of forces in Southeast Asia", said the weekly HUNGARY on January 29.

The paper welcomed the successful diplomatic activities of Vietnam over the past months, particularly Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit to countries in Southeast Asia.

The paper said: "The positive diplomatic activities of Vietnam prove that Vietnam's international position has constantly been heightened, playing an important role in international political life. That is why the visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister to five countries in Southeast Asia has drawn special attention from public opinion."

NHAN DAN 3 FEBRUARY EDITORIAL MARKS VCP ANNIVERSARY

BK030216Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 3 February editorial: "The Noble Historic Mission"--Contrary to standard Hanoi Radio practice, this NHAN DAN editorial was aired as the first item in this broadcast. NHAN DAN editorials usually appear as the last feature.]

[Text] The VCP, the glorious banner of the Vietnamese revolution, is 48 years old today. The revolutionary struggle of our working class and people under the leadership of the party has gone through protracted stages filled with sacrifices and hardships but has been very brave and has won extremely great historic victories. When the party was founded, colonialism was consolidating its ruling yoke after having successively used cruel force to smother our people's patriotic movements. Openly declaring war of imperialism and feudalism, the party rallied the working class, the peasantry, various strata of the petty bourgeoisie and other patriotic and democratic forces to carry out a coordinated, appropriate struggle in the cities and rural areas, which led to the broad mass movements throughout the country.

The party's success was due to the fact that on the basis of the correct revolutionary line and method the party trained the masses in the daily revolutionary struggle and at the same time prepared the people to surge forward to topple the colonialist administration and to resolutely set up the revolutionary administration. The party has paid attention to summing up experiences in guiding the revolution and in educating the masses and combatants --experiences gained from success as well as setbacks. As a result of such training, the party and the masses took the initiative in all circumstances in both low and high tides and actively prepared conditions to seize any opportunity to advance the revolution by leaps and bounds.

The August 1945 general uprising was the brilliant result of 15 years of the party's vivid, creative activities and the persevering struggle of the compatriots nationwide, and was filled with sacrifice and hardship. This was also the brilliant result of the talented leadership and a new spirit when the situation had changed and the opportunity had come. This was also a well-prepared revolution with a leading party and people that had undergone many tests, had sufficient strength to cope with interference from international imperialism, stood firmly in its trenches when the revolutionary administration was still young and immature, and successively and perseveringly waged two protracted revolutionary wars to defeat two imperialist ringleaders, completely liberate the country, successfully and completely fulfill the historic tasks of the people's national democratic revolution, and lead the entire country to the socialist revolutionary stage.

Vietnam was the first colony which displayed the spirit of self-reliance, successfully conducted the masses' general uprising and founded a peasant-worker state. Vietnam also led the colonies in the struggle to put an end to old colonialism and bankrupted neocolonialism.

In particular, Vietnam accepted the task of bravely confronting the U.S. imperialists--the international gendarmes of imperialism--and defeated their counterrevolutionary global strategy. From a colony under imperialism, Vietnam has become a socialist republic and enjoys great world prestige. Vietnam has fought bravely to liberate itself and at the same time to contribute to liberating the oppressed peoples and progressive mankind and has become a staunch member of the world's revolutionary forces in the great struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The VCP has fulfilled the glorious historic mission of leading our people's struggles to wrest back independence and reunify the fatherland, to eliminate oppressive, exploitative systems, to gain the right of ownership for the working people, and to open up a new era in the history of our country--the era of independence, reunification and advance toward socialism and communism.

In the various stages of our revolutionary struggle, countless compatriots and comrades sacrificed their lives for the present victory. Compared with the founding period of the party, our party and our working class and people are now hundreds, thousands of times stronger. However, because the revolutionary cause has not yet been completed, the party is still faced with a new mission as set forth by the resolution of the fourth party congress--building our country into a rich and powerful socialist country and building a happy, civilized life for our people.

As a communist party, our party also has the international duties of contributing to the struggles for the total victory of socialism and communism; the elimination of capitalism and other causes generating oppression and exploitation in human society; and overcoming the influence and effects of feudalism and capitalism, which have turned into great chauvinism and narrow nationalism among the ranks of the communists.

The struggle for the victory of socialism and communism in our country and throughout the world is still very complex and difficult, even though the forces of socialism and the influence of Marxism-Leninism have become unprecedentedly great, strong and widespread and imperialism and the reactionary forces are weakened more than ever before and their disintegration is inevitable. The struggle to solve the problem of "who defeats whom" will last for a long time and will face many difficulties.

The force of communists of various countries--the vanguard army of the present era--is very powerful and experienced. However, although it has been further bankrupted, opportunism still affects a few components. Nationalism and chauvinism, which are the main manifestations of opportunism, still prevail. The urgent tasks of the present era are to overcome opportunism, unify the revolutionary forces in the historic struggle against U.S.-led imperialism, accelerate the offensive of the three revolutionary currents, strengthen the forces of socialism, oppose the imperialists' war-mongering schemes, protect peace, complete the elimination of old colonialism and neocolonialism, accelerate the masses' revolutionary movement in the heart of the imperialist system, and advance toward socialism and communism.

As communists, we have always linked our national goals with our international obligation. We must first of all fulfill our obligation to our class and people and successfully build socialism in our country. Each of us must always firmly maintain the steel-like determination of respected and beloved Uncle Ho and of the comrade pioneers of the party, who, with only their bare hands and few in number, founded our party and led the people to wage the struggle against imperialism and feudalism and to wrest back independence and freedom for our nation.

The correct, creative line of the party, which was approved by the fourth party congress and which called for building our country into a rich and powerful socialist country, is becoming a great material strength. Bringing into play the spirit of collective ownership, the entire party, people and armed forces are turning the party's line into daily revolutionary activity to lead the country forward; to comprehensively strengthen the socialist forces; to build a new system, a new economy, a new culture and new men; to strengthen the national defense forces + firmly protect national independence; and to care for, improve and raise the people's living standards.

The correctness of the party's line is the first guarantee for the success of the revolution. The historic mission of the party in the present stage is to successfully build socialism and communism in our country.

Turning toward the new targets of the revolution, as communists, the vanguard combatants of the socialist revolution, will always firmly maintain our assault role, which is to devote our lifetime to struggling to the best of our ability for these noble targets, to be loyal to the party and the fatherland and communism during our lifetime, not to shrink from difficulties and hardship, not to retreat from any challenges and to bravely advance under the invincible banner of the party and President Ho. Each of us must fulfill our immediate tasks, overcome difficulties and shortcomings, create a favorable change in the national economy and make necessary preparations for a period of strong development in socialist construction.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES SECURITY DURING TET

OW030210Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Insure Security During Tet"--date not given]

[Text] Our people are enthusiastically preparing to welcome Tet, the third lunar new year festival in peace, independence and complete national unity. The premier's office has issued a directive on organizing Tet celebrations with a joyful, enthusiastic but thrifty spirit aimed at promoting the concerted production emulation movement, accelerating the implementation of the 1978 state plan, and creating conditions for successfully meeting the targets set forth by the fourth party congress. The directive also urged the central sectors and people's committees at various levels to coordinate with mass organizations in making careful preparations for tet so as to continuously advance production emulation movements during the days before and after Tet and to insure security for the people in their travels and Tet celebrations and for state agencies, enterprises and warehouses.

Maintaining political security and social order is one of the important tasks of our people's armed forces. It is also a special task during holidays. We must strengthen our leadership and supervision to satisfactorily accomplish this task.

All units must participate in maintaining political security. They must prevent loss of life and property to the people and the state. They must urge everyone to maintain discipline and social order, correctly comply with state law, prevent bad elements from creating trouble and promptly repress plots and acts of sabotage by reactionaries and remnants of imperialist lackeys.

In order to successfully insure security during Tet, the people's armed forces should uphold their vigilance and combat preparedness. Both men and equipment should be ready.

They must strictly maintain combat readiness. Units stationed in localities must closely coordinate with local administrations, militia, self-defence forces and people's security forces in organizing patrols, posting guards, maintaining order and security, insuring security at their bivouac areas, and implementing their combat readiness plans.

Particular importance must be given to the maintenance of political security and social order in the border areas, offshore islands, cities, townships, ports, bus stations, important communication routes and new economic zones. We absolutely must not allow disorders to take place, bad elements and reactionaries to rear their heads, or the undisciplined to take advantage of any laxity on our part to carry out illegal activities.

During the Tet holidays we must strictly maintain our troop strength, equipment, weapons, and combat readiness. We must insure that we can promptly cope with all eventualities. We must not lower our guard or our protection of warehouses and camps because of our festivities during Tet. We must protect all our property, weapons and equipment and prevent losses and fires. All units must comply with the absolute ban on indiscriminate firing or use of explosives. All regular force units, regional troops, militiamen and self-defense forces must strictly implement all regulations on the use of weapons. Those who go on leave or individual missions must not carry arms unless authorized by battalion-level echelons or higher, and there must be specific stipulations on the use of such arms. It is forbidden to fire weapons or set off explosives to welcome the new spring.

The party committee and unit leaders at various levels should educate cadres and combatants and remind them of the spirit of vigilance and their responsibility in complying with regulations, maintaining discipline, and setting good examples in abiding by state law, army regulations and discipline, and local regulations. They must voluntarily respect the regulations on discipline and order in public places and join forces with public security and military police agencies in maintaining political security and social order. Depending on specific conditions in each bivouac area, our units should strengthen patrols and military police teams and the control of troops performing their tasks before and after Tet.

Our people's armed forces have always had a fine tradition in strictly complying with state law and army discipline and have a firm sense of organization and discipline. Certainly we will fulfill our task of insuring safety and maintaining political security and social order, thus contributing to making the 1978 Tet truly joyful, sound and safe.

ARTICLE NOTES VIGILANCE OF PEOPLE OF PHU QUOC ISLAND

BK021417Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 31 Jan 78

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by To Phuong: "Vigilant Eyes of the Island"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Wherever we went, we could see that the cadres and people on the island were vigilant and ready for combat. Everyone realizes that maintaining a combat spirit, vigilance and readiness, even in peacetime, is the permanent duty of all islanders. At hamlet NO 2 in Duong Dong township, we were told about the vigilance of the hamlet people who had cooperated with the public security forces, militiamen and guerillas to seize a group of the former regime's defeated soldiers who had tried to flee by sea.

Through a family census, many strangers from Saigon, Song Be, Tay Ninh and Dalat were detected in hamlet No 2, Duong Dong township. At that time, the free market price for boat fuel scared to 4 or 5 dong a liter. These strangers also secretly bought weapons, grain and foodstuffs as a reserve. The people in the hamlet reported all of these strangers' activities to the local public security agency.

Warrant Officer Vo Hong Tam, chief of the Duong Dong township security unit, coordinated with the local guerrillas and militiamen to round up these reactionaries, and an operational plan was carefully mapped out by the Phu Quoc public security forces and garrison unit. On that day, at 2000 these sea escapees left Duong Dong port in boat No 043.

As planned, 30 minutes earlier boat No 1075 carrying many combatants and five guerrillas commanded by public security Warrant Officer Le Van Khoa, had left the island as if on a routine patrol. Boat No 1075 was berthed at Hon Thom, 10 km from Phu Quoc Island. After boat No 043 had left the island, it was seized by the unit commanded by Le Van Khoa and the escapees were arrested.

The following day, the remaining escapees on the island, thinking that their friends had succeeded in escaping the night before, left the island in greater numbers. This time, they used three boats--Nos 739, 1106 and 1101--but they were all seized. In all, 300 of them, including 15 islanders, were arrested.

These escapees were mostly former puppet personnel owing many blood debts to our people. Having avoided reeducation on the mainland, they came to the island and joined some of the reactionaries there, using them as a means for their escape. They brought along many weapons, hundreds of ounces of gold, diamonds and other precious items.

Early in November 1977, the people in hamlet No. 3, Luong To village, discovered a stranger disguised as a priest loitering in the area to spread false rumours. Talking with the faithful, he said that whoever sold fish and agricultural products to the state would be punished by God and be excommunicated from the church.

One day, while disparaging the local administration, he was arrested and taken to the public security station by brothers Tho and Binh and sisters Hoa and Le, church-going members of a guerrilla unit. Found on him were some antirevolutionary documents and a pistol. He was later identified as Ta Duy, an intelligence major of the former regime. Disguised as a priest, he used to loiter around some churches in Dalat and had just come to the island.

PREMIER'S DIRECTIVE ON EXPORT OF MARITIME PRODUCTS

BK031009Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The premier's office recently issued a directive on accelerating the production and saving of maritime products for export. The directive says: Maritime export products, especially shrimp, squid and fish, can generate much foreign exchange and are readily sold in the world market. But the provinces exploiting them have purchased only small quantities, mostly consisting of small shrimp and low-quality fish. Moreover, maritime export products have been poorly maintained and most of them have been sold for local consumption in the free market.

The directive adds: Provinces and cities must organize the purchase and management of maritime export products and restrict their circulation in the free market. Each province must make available to cadres and people lists of maritime export products so as to encourage them to accelerate the production and economical consumption of these products. At the same time, preferential treatment must be given to the maritime export products sector, such as by granting loans, paying in cash and selling to production establishments necessary materials and means for their production and transportation activities.

To insure that maritime export products meet quality control requirements, we must pay special attention to the preservation of raw products. Provinces must restore or quickly build new ice-producing establishments. Priority must be given to supplying the maritime products sector with sufficient ice.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY DIRECTIVE ON TRANSPLANTING SPRING RICE

BK030954Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture on 30 January sent a directive to all agricultural offices and services in the north urging them to intensively guide the peasants in quickly transplanting spring rice on schedule and overfulfilling set norms for areas transplanted.

The directive says: The preparatory stage for transplanting 5th-month spring rice has basically ended, spring rice plants are sprouting well, the 5th-month rice has been transplanted, earthworks have been completed and localities are concentrating on securing water for transplanting spring rice. However, there still are difficulties. A number of areas lack water, many other areas have not completed plowing, and there is a shortage of all kinds of fertilizers. The first rice seedlings are now maturing and need to be transplanted. Tet will come at a time when the transplanting of spring rice should be in full swing. Therefore, without close guidance, we will be unable to meet the cultivation schedule.

Now that we have entered the stage of transplanting spring rice, in February we must concentrate manpower, draft power and facilities on fulfilling sowing and transplanting norms on schedule and in accordance with proper techniques and even overfulfilling planned area norms.

In an effort to achieve this objective, the ministry requests that all localities provide guidance for satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks:

1. Motivate and organize the labor force in each cooperative to complete transplanting in February. If necessary, we can motivate cooperative members to work overtime, show up for work early, cease working late and have their meals right in the ricefields in order to insure the cultivation schedule.
2. Pay attention to applying such proper transplanting techniques as using rice seedlings which are not too old and are free of insects, resolutely discarding overmature rice seedlings, and insuring the proper density of rice clusters.
3. Celebrate Tet in an economical and joyful manner without prolonging entertainment activities that may affect work. We must motivate the masses to continue to engage in productive labor until the 28th or 29th day of the last month of the current lunar year. We must organize such festivals as "converge on ricefields" and "sowing and transplanting" festivals. The peasants must be motivated to resume production activities after the 2d day of Tet.

Along with transplanting spring rice, we must closely guide the peasants in planting subsidiary and industrial crops and in developing animal husbandry.

WOMEN'S UNION HOLDS CONFERENCE ON 1978 TASKS

BK021346Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Central Committee of the Vietnam Womens' Union recently held a conference of provincial and municipal women cadres throughout the country to review their activities in 1977 and to decide guidelines and tasks for 1978.

In the past year, the union Central Committee and all union echelons have promptly disseminated the party's line and policies among their cadres and members, enabling them to grasp the spirit and contents of the party's resolutions, to understand the role and responsibility of women, to uphold the meaning of collective ownership and to resolutely implement the party's resolutions, especially on agricultural development.

Because of the adverse weather, rice and subsidiary crops have been replanted many times and extra efforts have been made to fertilize and care for the crops. Therefore, all echelons of the women's union, together with the local administrations and cooperatives, have adopted many specific measures to motivate women to accelerate production, fertilize and care for rice and subsidiary crops, economize on grain, strengthen solidarity and help one another to stabilize their lives.

The Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee has also motivated women to raise livestock on a family scale, and, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, has held a conference to discuss a plan to accelerate this task. All provincial and municipal echelons of the union have adopted many forms of campaigns and measures to help women overcome difficulties concerning grain, capital and animal breeding to develop animal husbandry. For example, there have been the following movements: the "each person raise two chickens, each household raise three hogs" movement in Haiphong; the "each union member grows 100 taro plants" movement launched by women in the suburbs of Hanoi; the movement to compete with (Nam Chan) and (Khanh An) villages in Ha Nam Ninh Province; and the movement in Thuan Hai, Dac Lac, An Giang and Minh Hai provinces to encourage women to feed domestic animals and poultry with vegetables and subsidiary crops instead on paddy and rice.

The southern provincial women's unions have continued to participate in purchasing grain and have explained policies and motivated women to sell paddy to the state. Women workers and civil servants have overcome difficulties in production and in their everyday lives and have participated in the emulation movement to work creatively, save raw materials and overfulfill state plans. The number of women's collectives and women workers fulfilling plans ahead of schedule is increasingly growing.

During 4 days of work, the conferees devoted much time to discussing a report of the Standing Committee of the union's Central Committee reviewing all fields of activities in 1977. They drew on the good experiences in the organization and guidance of the women's movement to meet the requirements of their new tasks. The task of motivating women in 1978 consists of launching a widespread revolutionary emulation movement among women of all strata to contribute to the successful implementation of the state plan. On this basis, the women's union will strive to help build a new type of socialist woman who care for the women's and children's interests and lives, and will strive to build the union into a firm and strong organization.

The Standing Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee has decided that, under the slogan: "Be competent in both state affairs and household chores; achieve equality between men and women," a movement dubbed "new women for national construction" will be launched to motivate women of all strata to vigorously surge forward, bring into full play their role as collective masters, actively participate in the concerted socialist emulation movement, engage in productive labor and practice economy, and successfully fulfill the state plan.

The conferees also discussed a plan for the implementation of this new movement.

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY CADRES--Hanoi, Jan 28--Thirty-three cadres of Ho Chi Minh City recently visited the northern provinces of Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa where they inquired about the labor movement for increased production and the improvement of the people's life. The group included members of the Vietnam Communist Party committee in Ho Chi Minh City and leading cadres of different branches and services. They heard reports on the orientation for economic development in the provinces. They paid much attention to the provinces' experience in the use of the labor force in agriculture, forestry and sea fishing, in quickly overcoming the consequences of war and in reorganising production and improving the people's life. [Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO IRAQ--Hanoi, Jan 31--A Vietnamese youth delegation has left here for Iraq to attend the second congress of the general federation of Iraqi youth at the latter's invitation. The delegation is led by Tran Le Dung, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Youth Federation and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

SOVIET SPORTS DELEGATION--Hanoi, Feb 2-- A delegation of the commission of sports and physical culture led by G.M. Ragunskiy has arrived here on a friendship visit at the invitation of the General Department of Sports and Physical culture. It was met on its arrival yesterday by Ta Quang Chien, deputy director, and many other officials, of the host department. Y.P. Samokhvalov, counsellor to the Soviet Embassy, was present on that occasion. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW]

MILITARY PARTY COMMITTEE DIRECTIVES--A conference was recently held to thoroughly study the directives of the Central Military Party Committee. At the conference, a resolution was issued on the implementation of the movement to enhance military discipline and on strengthening the socialist legal system. Later, on 27 January, the party committee and leaders of the Military Technology Institute organized a study session on understanding the Central Military Party Committee's directives and the institute party committee's resolution for all middle-level cadres and members of the entire party organization so they will resolutely and urgently implement the aforesaid movement down to the grassroots level before the lunar new year. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW]

COFFEE PRODUCTION TO START--Dealing with efforts to increase the value of agricultural export product, NHAN DAN on 27 January says that Vietnam will strive, by 1987-1988, to grow 150,000 to 200,000 hectares of coffee with a yearly gross output of 150,000 to 200,000 tons. Coffee growing experts and cadres will be trained and a coffee cultivation institute will be set up. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Jan 78 HK]

FRASER TO HOST MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH LEADERS

OW030535Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0328 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[By John Lombard]

[Excerpt] Canberra, Feb 3 (AFP)--Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is pulling out all stops in playing host next weekend to the greatest gathering of political leaders to visit Australia since the war. Eleven heads of government will come to Sydney (Feb 13-16) for the first Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting (Chogm) following an initiative taken by Mr. Fraser at the Chogm meeting in London last June. He put forward the suggestion that there could be a number of advantages to be gained from informal consultations among Commonwealth regional leaders outside the usual biennial meeting of member countries of the commonwealth. It was enthusiastically received. The result is that the heads of government of Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga, and Western Samoa have agreed to attend.

It will be a prestigious gathering for Mr. Fraser who has offered to host the 1981 Chogm in Australia. The first two days of discussion will be held at a special conference centre in the Sydney Hilton Hotel. This will be followed by a two-day informal and private gettogether at a luxury health farm called Berida Manor, in Bowral, in New South Wales. To make sure that everyone is happy, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser recently made a special inspection of all the arrangements.

The meeting will include the leader of the world's largest democracy, India's Prime Minister Morarji Desai 81, and the leader of the world's smallest independent nation, Mr. Bernard Dowiyogo, 31, president of Nauru, an island in the south Pacific with a population of 7,500 people spread over an area of 12 square kilometres of phosphate.

The Commonwealth secretary general, Mr. Shridath "Sonny Ramphal," and a team will come from the secretariat in London. They will be closely watching the success of the venture to see whether there could be other regional gatherings.

The formal agenda has been designed to allow as much free discussion as possible. It will concentrate on economic matters. Officials expect little talk about defence-related matters, but trade and tariff protection could be a big issue. The agenda has three items: 1) world and regional political trends, 2) international economic issues, and 3) regional economic and functional cooperation.

The smaller Pacific island states are expected to raise the question of aid for their struggling economies which largely rely on tourism. The two members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Singapore and Malaysia, are likely to be critical of Australia's increasing trend to higher protection for her manufacturing industries.

All the members of the conference are expected to be interested in getting a briefing from Indian Prime Minister Desai about his recent talks with President Carter. There could also be discussion about proposals of a number of south Pacific countries to declare 200-mile exclusive fishing zones by the end of March next.

Officials stress that the regional meeting is not trying to compete with other regional bodies such as ASEAN. They say it is intended to improve mutual understanding of common problems and to identify matters of particular regional interest.

TRANSPORT MINISTER CRITICIZES EEC AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

OW271612Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] A senior Australian Government minister has made a strong attack on the European Common Market's agricultural policy. Speaking to the Australian-British Trade Association in London, the transport minister, Mr Nixon, said Australia was deeply concerned at its deteriorating balance of trading opportunities with the European Economic Community. Mr Nixon said, for example, it was unacceptable that efficient beef producing countries such as Australia should be denied the opportunity to compete for a meaningful share of the European beef market. He claimed that the future of some of Australia's rural industry was in doubt as a result of selfish Common Market policies.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT PAPUA NEW GUINEA

OW022136Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Peacock, is to begin a 3-day visit to Papua New Guinea, tomorrow. He said in Canberra today his main purpose would be to have discussions with Papua New Guinea ministers on ways to extend both countries' maritime jurisdictions without conflict.

Members of the South Pacific forum declared last year that countries in the region should move quickly to establish fishing and economic zones of 200 nautical miles. The Australian government intends introducing legislation soon to enable the proclamation of a 200 nautical miles Australian fishing zone.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATIC RESHUFFLE--Australia has announced a reshuffle of its ambassadors in three Southeast Asian posts. The ambassador to Indonesia, Richard Woolcott, is being moved after 3 years in Jakarta to the Philippines. The new envoy to Indonesia is to be Tom Critchely, who has been the high commissioner in Papua New Guinea. In the third move, the ambassador to the Philippines, Gerry Nutter, will take over Critchley's Port Moresby post. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Jan 78 OW]

TROOPS ON ALERT TO INSURE PEACEFUL CONGRESS SESSION NEXT MONTH

BK030408Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0352 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 3 (AFP)--Practically an unlimited number of troops have been put on the alert in Jakarta to safeguard the March 11 congress session expected to reelect President Suharto for a third term, it was reported here today. Commander of the greater Jakarta military garrison Maj Gen Norman Sasono told the pro-government daily newspaper SUARA KARYA that the more than 10,000 troops initially considered for the 3-day military exercise starting Thursday could easily be "doubled, trebled or inflated to any number, according to the situation and condition."

Gen Norman Sasono warned that the military was not taking any risks, and stern measures would be taken against any person or group trying to disrupt the congress sessions. He said the integration of the troops under his command was "satisfactory enough and need not cause any worry". The same was also true with regard to the troops' "integration" with the people, he added.

The strong military warning came on the day of an official announcement from the West Java military command that a number of arms and ammunitions have been found inside the campus of two Bandung state universities. The announcement said at least 10 semi-automatic rifles, 6 handgrenades, 4 swords and a number of ammunitions were discovered on Wednesday at the campus of the Pajajaran University and the teacher's training college, along with radio equipments. The announcement did not say whether the arms and ammunition were the standard equipment of the military-trained student regiments that exist in many state universities.

Jakarta newspapers today frontpaged pictures of the Jakarta garrison commander inspecting scores of armoured cars and thousands of troops in preparation for the military exercise.

Security Preparations Discussed

BK021512Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] A working meeting held by the assistant for security and public order of the Security and Order Restoration Command, which ended in Jakarta yesterday, concluded that political movements trying to disrupt the coming people's consultative congress general meeting will never succeed so long as the armed forces remain united and solid. With this in mind, it is necessary to take measures to prevent political infiltration into the armed forces. These measures include increasing the armed forces members' understanding and awareness of the national struggle.

Participants were urged to take a resolute stand in handling various security problems in order to prevent disturbances in public security and order from developing into subversion.

Touching on "Operation Order", the assistant for security and public order, Police Major General (Issukandar), said it is important for the security and public order division to improve the function and role of government control bodies to insure orderly government administration in national development, and to maintain peace and order among the public in our effort to build national discipline.

JAKARTA DAILIES PELITA, POS SORE PERMITTED TO RESUME PUBLICATION

BK030915Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0702 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, February 3 (ANTARA)--The ban on Jakarta's PELITA and POS SORE dailies--two of the seven papers whose publication was prohibited recently--has been lifted to allow their circulation as from today.

The chief of Kopkamtib (Security and Order Restoration Command) in his decision dated February 21, 1978 lifted the ban clamped down January 20 on PELITA and January 23 on POS SORE.

Brig. Gen. Darjono, the spokesman of the Security and Defence Ministry, said when contacted by ANTARA here Thursday night that the revocation of the ban was based on the two papers' preparedness to preserve national stability.

Five other dailies which remain banned are KOMPAS, SINAR HARAPAN, MERDEKA, INDONESIA TIMES and SINAR PAGI.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ON TOUR OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

BK021614Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja left for Singapore late this afternoon, on an 8-day tour for consultations with other ASEAN governments on the position and function of the secretary general of ASEAN. Minister Mochtar will hold consultations with Singapore Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail and Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo. Minister Mochtar will then discuss the outcome of his talks with the other ASEAN foreign ministers with Thai Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyankun in Bangkok, who is chairman of the ASEAN permanent committee.

The foreign minister is accompanied by the director general for security and foreign relations of the Foreign Affairs Department.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS SHORTFALLS IN OIL, MINING PRODUCTION

BK031047Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0733 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 2 (ANTARA)--Crude oil production during the past 4 years of the second 5-year plan (Pelita II) has on the average been 8.8 percent below target which is quite normal in view of non-technical obstacles, according to Finance Minister Ali Wardhana.

On behalf of the government, Ali Wardhana told parliament--in reply to the general debate on the government's submitted draft state budget and financial notes--in a plenary session here Thursday that these obstacles were posed mainly by the world economic recession, investing countries' policies discouraging investments abroad, and renegotiation of product-sharing agreements with foreign oil companies resulting in delayed investments in the oil industry.

The minister said that in the mining sector an actual output performance of some 10 percent below target was to be considered as within normal limits.

Turning to the LNG (liquid natural gas) projects in east Kalimantan and Aceh, he said that the two projects had started production. The badak (East Kalimantan) project was now producing in two "trains" while the Arun (ACEH) project was in the finishing stage with an initial targeted output of three "trains."

The production of these two projects are to be exported to Japan in accordance with a sales contract signed by Pertamina with five Japanese purchasing companies in December 1973. Expansion of the Arun project's output with another three trains would depend on the final results of negotiations now being held between Pertamina and Pacific Indonesia of the United States as the prospective buyer. The latter is now in the process of securing an import licence and approval for the building of an LNG terminal from the U.S. Government.

Ali Wardhana pointed out that in the LNG industry actual production would have to be preceded with securing markets to ensure adequate returns on the capital investment.

On the oil refinery project in Cilacap (South Central Java), Ali Wardhana said that the planned RRDR [as received] 251.7 million investment would result in a 100,000 barrels daily refinery capacity. The plant will produce fuel oil for domestic consumption, asphalt and basic materials for lubricating oils. The investment will cover costs of building a processing unit, building of related installations including a water cooling facility, power generators, tanks for crude oil and the plant's production, an oil terminal for up to 35,000 dwt ships, and a fire fighting unit. He said the government, recognizing the need for reducing financial dependence on the proceeds of oil, had stimulated exploration and exploitation of minerals outside oil and natural gas. Exploration and exploitation activities have been carried out by both government agencies and foreign private interests under PMA (foreign capital investment) arrangements. Basic surveys in this field have been mainly carried out by the Geology Directorate and the Mining Directorate of the Mining Department with subsequent development activities being carried out by state-owned enterprises.

The decline in general mining activity in the last 3 years, according to the minister, was attributable to the world economic recession and the consequent drop in prices of such products as steel, iron, copper and nickel on the world market.

The minister also dwelt on prospects for mining activities by the population, and said that traditional mining by the people had mostly centered on extractions of clay, limestone, silica sand, diamonds, gold and manganese. He said that within the limits of available funds, the government had been extending technical guidance to smallholders' mining activities. Such aid included technical advice on occupational safety, gold washing and processing methods (particularly in Bengkulu), manganese ore washing in West Java and other kinds of assistance in connection with mining. However, smallholders' mining activities have invariably been hampered by lack of capital, and have mostly been of a seasonal character, irregular and widely scattered, making them quite difficult for the government agencies concerned to supervise, Ali Wardhana added.

The minister said that the Oil and Natural Gas Directorate General of the Mining Department has set up a team on potential reserves which is still making a thorough survey and evaluation of the country's oil reserves. These reserves, he said, could turn out to become still larger and to last longer than previously estimated, depending on advances made in oil prospecting and exploitation techniques, as well as changes in oil consumption trends.

Turning to energy policies, he said the government had formed a technical team on sources of energy with the task of studying and evaluating present and future energy problems. The government's energy policy, he said, was in fact based on the principle of curbing increases in domestic oil consumption in favour of as much as possible use of such energy resources as coal and geothermal power. He said the government would formulate and publish an overall national energy program in the near future.

MALAYSIA

VOMR EDITORIAL ON MALAYAN LIBERATION ARMY'S ANNIVERSARY

OW020011Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Editorial: "Strengthen the People's Armed Forces and Wipe Out More Enemies"]

[Text] The 29th anniversary of the founding of the Malayan National Liberation Army falls on 1 February. On this glorious day, we extend our warmest greetings to all commanders and fighters of the Malayan National Liberation Army, express our highest respect for the revolutionary mass organizations and revolutionary masses who have fought shoulder to shoulder with the National Liberation Army and offer our most cordial concern for the families of the martyrs and revolutionaries. The 29 years of the Malayan National Liberation Army have been marked by bloody struggles for our nation's true independence. In the past 29 years, under the strong leadership of the CPM Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng, the Malayan National Liberation Army has truly relied on the revolutionary masses of all races, overcome hardships and sacrifices, persisted in struggle, smashed the enemy's blitzkrieg strategy and massive attacks, fundamentally weakened the colonial rule of the British imperialists and their lackeys and made indelible contributions to the people's revolutionary cause.

Our army won tremendous new victories in 1977. Illuminated by the brilliant "26 April" declaration of the party Central Committee, our army employed a flexible strategy and tactics in waging struggle and striking at the enemy, winning greater victories than in 1976. During 133 battles and other military operations, our army wiped out more than 560 enemies, including over 540 soldiers and police, 7 of whom were officers. In addition, 21 enemy agents and lackeys who had committed massive crimes were killed and many weapons, ammunition and materiel seized. Our army smashed numerous enemy military attacks, crushed the so-called "sacred ray" operation--the largest military encirclement ever jointly mounted by the Malaysian and Thai reactionaries--and foiled the enemy's attempt to suppress armed struggle. While engaging in heroic battles, our army has vigorously carried out work among the masses and mobilized and organized more people. The people's armed forces have grown stronger and the base areas and guerrilla zones have been consolidated and expanded. Armed struggles are spreading to vast areas. Our army's great victories have greatly inspired the mass revolutionary movement and further developed the revolutionary situation.

From 4 July to 10 August, with the vigorous support of the people of all races in the border region, our army implemented the policy of active defense, united in struggle and crushed the large-scale encirclement by the Malaysian and Thai reactionaries. This was the result of the close unity and heroic struggle of the revolutionary soldiers and people in the border region under the guidance of the party Central Committee's correct policy. It was a victory for all units of our army that had made concerted efforts and supported one another in the fight. In coordination with the Thai reactionaries, the Kuala Lumpur reactionaries concentrated 20,000 troops in the border region and initiated the "sacred ray" operation in a vain attempt to wipe out the people's armed forces in the region. While the border region's revolutionary soldiers and people struggled against the encirclement, our army's assault forces in northern Perak and northeastern Kedah overcame difficulties, planted mines and launched surprise attacks and other military operations to strike at and tie up the enemy and insure the victory of the anti-encirclement struggle of the border region's troops and revolutionary masses.

In the past year, our army's assault forces in the various states displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win, united in struggle and contributed to the further development of the revolutionary armed struggle. They not only crushed the enemy's military attacks and foiled its counterrevolutionary plots one after another, but made new achievements in mobilizing and organizing the masses, expanding the people's armed forces and consolidating and expanding the guerilla zones.

The southward advance of our army's assault forces poses a serious threat to the enemy's reactionary rule. The comrades' hard struggles and bloody sacrifices have resulted in the speedy restoration, successful maintenance and further development of the revolutionary armed struggles in the vast areas in Perak, Kelantan and Pahang. This has highly elated the masses, heightened their fighting spirit and kept the enemy in a state of tension. From the day our army advanced toward Perak, Kelantan and Pahang, the enemy has mounted frenzied attacks against them in a vain attempt to eliminate the assault forces and strangle the development of armed struggle before they can get a firm foothold. The bandit army chief of staff Sany and former commander of the Peninsula Malaysia's bandit army Mahmood Sulaiman have clamored for concentrating tremendous forces in Perak and eliminating our army's assault forces so as to sever the links between the central Malaya guerilla zone and the border region base area. The enemy's plan failed shortly after it was implemented. The "sacred ray" operation was then mounted against the border region and was also ignominiously defeated.

In Kelantan, the enemy launched a series of large-scale attacks in the north and south which all failed. In Pahang, the enemy once brazenly bragged about its so-called victories in a vain attempt to shake the people's revolutionary confidence. However, given the extent of the development and expansion of our army, the enemy can no longer deny its size and scope. Facts once again show that the National Liberation Army, long tested and tempered in revolutionary struggle, is invincible. In the past year, the enemy's struggle against us was much more frenzied than any previous year. It took various barbarous measures to undermine and disrupt the people's ties with our army, but its sabotage met with strong resistance from the masses. At present, the flames of armed struggle have increased and spread to still vaster areas.

On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of our army's founding, we take pride in reviewing our great past victories and have tremendous confidence in a bright future. At the same time, we realize that we must overcome new difficulties and obstacles to win victory in the revolution. For this, all revolutionary soldiers and people must rally still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Chih Peng, be of one heart and one mind and vigorously strive to build a great and strong people's army and further the people's war. We must implement the principle of an active defense, vigorously engage in battle, annihilate more enemies and strive to win still more and greater victories in combat. We must vigorously carry out propaganda work among the masses, organize them, arm them and further develop and expand the ranks of the liberation army and militia.

The people of various nationalities must still more comprehensively carry out the movement to support the army, enlist in the army, take part in the various-type struggles, and deal still heavier blows at the enemy. All the revolutionary soldiers and people must unite and valiantly advance along the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by force.

VOMR COMMENTS ON HUSSEIN'S CABINET RESHUFFLE

OW011319Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Commentary]

[Summary] The Hussein clique reorganized its cabinet on 31 December 1977. The reorganization, the third one since the death of Razak, resulted from numerous crises besetting the Hussein clique.

"Everyone knows that the contradictions among the various factions of the reactionary ruling class further sharpened in 1977 as a power struggle within the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] gathered momentum. As a result, the position of the Hussien ruling clique became even more unstable. The power struggle within the UMNO finds concentrated expression in the rivalry between the Hussein faction and factions vying for central leadership as well as for leadership in various states."

Within the UMNO Central Committee, the contention between the Hussein faction and the Harun faction has caused a prolonged deadlock. In addition, the rivalry between the various factions for positions within the UMNO has always been keen. Since the new UMNO Supreme Council will be elected this year, the rivalry is expected to worsen.

The rivalry within the UMNO in various states has also been intensifying. In Malacca, Hussein took over leadership of the UMNO's liaison committee. In Penang, Hussein seized the opportunity to expand his influence after the death of the vice chairman of the UMNO liaison committee. In Pahang, Razak's old lair, secret contention has developed into open rivalry.

In the past year, in order to overwhelm other factions, the Hussein faction and its followers have stepped up use of "divide and rule" tactics in order to place other parties of the national front under their control. The Hussein faction and its followers have--resorted to various means to subvert the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party [PMIP].

Amid this chaotic situation, Hussein decided to reshuffle his cabinet in late 1977. The namelist of the new cabinet was announced on New Year's eve. Although Hussein made some adjustments with regard to a few ministers, the power of leadership was still in the hands of the Hussein faction. Excluded were Asri and four others of the PMIP and Lee Siok Yew of the Malayan Chinese Association. "Because the UMNO will elect its new Supreme Council this year and because the new general election farce may be held ahead of schedule this year, the Hussein faction has done its utmost to expand its influence through the cabinet reshuffle in order to secure its ruling position. Therefore, it is doing its best to balance the forces of the various factions by currying favor with them. To curry favor with Lee San Choon it sacrificed Lee Siok Yew."

This cabinet reshuffle shows that the Hussein clique continues to cling to its obdurate course of pursuing a policy of national betrayal and strengthening its fascist rule. "It still tries to rely on imperialism and foreign capital to carry out economic plunder and suppression in order to safeguard the interests of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie and landlords. The perverse action the Hussein clique will further sharpen the contradiction between the clique and the people of our country as well as the people of North Kalimantan."

SINGAPORE

ACTING INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

BK021301Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Indonesian acting foreign minister, Mr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, arrived this evening for talks with Mr Rajaratnam, the foreign minister, about the involvement in the domestic political affairs of Indonesia by the ASEAN secretary general, Lieutenant General Dharsono.

Mr Mochtar told newsmen that the Indonesian Government is not happy with certain actions and pronouncements by General Dharsono and wants to consult the ASEAN countries about him. He said the general was appointed by the foreign ministers of ASEAN and it is for them to act in concert if necessary. In his view there should be a guideline so that ASEAN officers know what they can or cannot do. This is very important for the well-being and further growth of the organization. From Singapore, Mr Mochtar will go to the other ASEAN states for similar consultations.

SOVIETS URGED TO ACCEPT CARTER'S SATELLITE SAFEGUARDS

BK011305Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Feb 78 p 10 BK

[Editorial: "Space Safety"]

[Text] The crash of the Soviet Cosmos 954 has aroused widespread concern over the safety of space vehicles, and rightly so. The Americans have just revealed that until the day before the satellite's reentry they were uncertain where it would land; it could have hit Hawaii, northern Canada or the west coast of Africa. In Singapore, most of us have tended to take the matter with less seriousness than it deserves, perhaps understandably, since there is little we can do to determine a solution to the problem. But one Singaporean, a member of parliament and university political scientist, Dr Lau Teik Soon, has called for international agencies to pressure the superpowers to prevent future accidents of a similar nature. For small and weak states, the avenue of world public opinion is probably the only recourse to influence the powerful.

However, while it is essential that those with the scientific capability of sending up such objects into orbit observe all the precautions possible, it is doubtful in real politik terms whether organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency can muster enough clout to compel national governments to adopt satisfactory safety guidelines. More likely, the good sense of the superpowers will have to be relied on, and in this regard President Carter's proposal to the Soviet Union to reach agreement on rigid precautions for nuclear powered satellites is welcome. The United States has declared that if no safe method of control can be arrived at, it will support a total ban on earth satellites carrying radioactive material, to avert the danger of a recurrence of the Cosmos incident and to avoid the risk this could pose to populated areas. The Russians should respond positively to this approach.

LIBERAL PARTY TO BOYCOTT APRIL ELECTIONS

OW031241Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, Feb 3 (AFP)--The Liberal Party leadership announced today it would boycott the Philippine parliamentary elections and left President Ferdinand Marcos' martial law regime with the prospect of running unopposed in the summer polls. Bitterly protesting the block voting system to be used in the elections, the opposition leaders at a news conference charged the system could lead to mass frauds and the annihilation of the opposition.

Liberal Party President Gerardo Roxas and party Steering Committee Chairman and former senator Jovito Salonga announced the party's "irrevocable" withdrawal from the polls at a briefing held at Mr. Roxas' sprawling suburban residence. A party statement said with all the restrictions of martial law, the absence of a free press and the concentration of powers in the hands of Mr. Marcos "there is no party or combination of parties that can remotely match the Marcos political machine in terms of money, organization and armed might." Mr. Salonga said imprisoned party Secretary General Mr. Benigno Aquino Jr., an arch presidential foe, had also abandoned plans of running in the country's first elections in more than 6 years.

The two party leaders stressed however that while the party could not field any candidates in the April elections, the party planned to speak publicly on three main issues against the government. These were graft and corruption, worsening economy and repressions under martial law. They said they expected party members to abide by the boycott decision but individual Liberals could run, if they wanted to.

The Liberals said however they would likely field candidates in the provincial and town elections to be held before the end of this year, should block voting be scrapped by then. They also indicated plans to put their own newspaper and take up Mr. Marcos on his word that martial law restrictions to free debate would be abolished.

Mr. Salonga claimed Mr. Marcos' refusal to abolish block voting stemmed from government fears that if the opposition ran, graft and corruption issues would be brought to light. "Imagine an election without opposition, it would be beautiful," Mr. Salonga quipped.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ROMULO COMMENTS ON ASEAN RELATIONS

OW031159Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Feb 3 (AFP)--Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo today called on the world's countries to overcome "present contradictions and confusions" and assist in building a "better world". The Philippines for its part, he said, had fostered relations of friendship with its neighbors in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

President Ferdinand Marcos, despite criticism at home, had renounced the 15-year-old Philippine claim to Sabah in east Malaysia, Mr. Romulo said in a speech before the United Nations Association of the Philippines. "We have laid the foundations, in concert with Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, for a working economic regional partnership, for which we hope to count with the cooperation of Japan and the United States and perhaps other countries in our part of the world", the foreign secretary added.

He said the Philippines had done everything it could "to keep and defend the peace of the world, within our frontiers and outside them". "If all of us but work together, in our modest way, for the same goals, all of us, rich and poor, large and small, we can help overcome present contradictions and confusions and assist in making a better world", he said.

Mr. Romulo said the Philippines had borne its share of criticism, "often ill-willed and ill-informed", but voiced confidence President Marcos' 5-year-old martial law regime which he stressed was "civil and constitutional", could "stand proudly and without fear on its record of political stability, economic development, law enforcement, social peace and progress, and respect for human rights".

REBELS RELEASE SOUTH KOREAN HOSTAGE

0W021212Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT 2 Feb 78 0W

[Text] Manila, Feb 2 (AFP)--A Moslem kidnap band in the southern Philippines today released a South Korean engineer they had been holding hostage for a ransom of one million pesos (133,300 dollars), it was announced here today.

Mr. Cezar Catibayan, president of the American-owned Fisher Engineering and Maintenance Company (Femco), which employs kidnapped engineer Pak Ha-chun, declined to say however how much ransom was actually paid by the company. Mr. Catibayan told AFP that Mr. Pak, 34, who was kidnapped last January 18, was brought to hospital in Maguindanao Province following his release.

Kidnappers Pursued

0W030557Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0453 GMT 3 Feb 78 0W

[Excerpt] Manila, Feb 3 (AFP)--Army troopers immediately jumped into action Thursday against a Moslem kidnap band in the southern Philippines after the release of a South Korean engineer held hostage for 16 days, it was disclosed today. Pursuit operation against the "terrorist" band was launched by the military upon the safe recovery of Mr. Pak Hwa-choon, a construction supervisor of the U.S.-owned Fisher Engineering and Maintenance Company (Femco), company president Cezar Catibayan told AFP.

The result of the operation was not immediately known. Mr. Catibayan said the kidnappers numbered about 30 and were heavily armed.

Mr. Pak, 34, kidnapped Jan. 18 while supervising a road construction project in Maguindanao Province in the Mindanao region, was released Thursday evening after Femco paid a substantial portion of the kidnappers' original ransom demand of 1.5 million pesos (200,000 dollars).

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